The New-York Times.

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BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

Particulars of the Engagement of Wednesday.

The Rebels Get Between the Second and Sixth Corps.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT FOLLOWS.

The Rebels Forced Back in a Charge by the Sixth Corps.

Our Loss Four Guns and 2,500 in Killed, Wounded and Missing.

FURTHER ADVANCE OF OUR LINES.

The Weldon Railroad in Our Possession.

Particulars of the Attack upon the Second Corps on Wednesday—One Thousand Prisoners Reported Captured by the Rebels—Our Loss in Killed and Wounded Fifteen Hundred—The Lost Ground Recovered—Preparations to Destroy the Weldon Railroad.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Thursday, June 23—P. M.

The attack upon the Second Corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon Railroad, did not result so disastrously as at first supposed.

The line was formed by Barlow's division being on the left; Birney's (Mott in command) in the centre, and Gibbons' on the right.

It was expected that the Sixth Corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's rebel corps entered, and, before our men were aware of it, they received a volley from the rear, which created a panic in our ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the Third Division. This left the flank of the Third Division unprotected, and the enemy, taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into our rifle pits, ordering the men to surrender.

The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured, and quite a number were killed and wounded before they got away.

The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at one thousand, while some make the figure higher.

Our loss in killed and wounded is probably fifteen hundred.

Some of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied, "Never! Death rather than Libby Prison!" and fighting their way out as best they could, many of them succeeded in getting back to our lines.

At 8 P. M. a charge was made by the Second Corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon was recovered.

We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the rebels fired too high, the balls all passing over the heads of our men. A number of prisoners were taken.

Skirmishing was kept up all night along the line, the pickets being at some points not fifty yards apart.

At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found that the rebels had taken a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up some strong intrenchments during the night, which they still hold.

Col. Blaisdell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, was killed to-day by a sharpshooter, while visiting the skirmish line.

Lieut. W. H. Child, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, who was to have been reinstated yesterday as First Lieutenant, was shot dead by a rebel sharpshooter on Thursday evening.

Maj. Halsey, of the Eleventh New-Jersey, is missing, and is supposed to be captured.

The Sixth Corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon reported that they were in possession of the road, and arrangements were at once made to destroy it.

At 5 P. M., a large force of rebels was seen moving toward the front, as if to resist the advance of the Sixth Corps, and an engagement in that direction is expected to-night.

Friday, June 24—6 o'clock P. M.

Nothing but picket firing took place last night, and very little is going on this morning.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Washington, Saturday, June 25.

Another letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated near Petersburgh, June 23—8 P. M., says: We have had plenty of skirmishing all day. The sharpshooters on both sides are continually exchanging shots, and frequently pick off men who are perhaps a thousand yards distant.

Our battery of 32-pounders is turned on the rebel batteries near Petersburgh, and every morning we are treated to a splendid artillery duel.

The weather has been unusually warm and oppressive, and cases of sunstroke are quite numerous. Every indication of rain gradually melts away with the morning mists, and by midday the heat is insufferable.

Some men were captured from the Second Corps, when the rebels got into their rear and took McKnight's battery, of the Twelfth New-York Artillery. It is impossible to tell with accuracy how many men were lost.

Some of Owen's, McAllister's and Mott's brigades are among the number.

Gen. Barlow was marching rapidly toward the Weldon Railroad. Gibbon followed, the troops moving on *en echelon* by divisions.

Maj. Crowninshield, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, had 700 mounted men of a provisional brigade, composed of detachments from all its regiments and companies. He fought the rebels on the right of the plank road long after his ammunition was exhausted, holding with determined valor a whole brigade of rebels in check.

In the meantime the rebels had succeeded in getting between Gibbon and Barlow. They were as much surprised as our men; but being first to make a discovery of the position of affairs, were quick to take advantage of it.

There was very little hard fighting, and the men were taken before they were fully prepared for resistance. The horses were cut from the battery and the guns spiked.

When the line was reformed, the rebels came up again, but were twice repulsed with dreadful losses.

Later.—The Sixth Corps charged them, driving them some distance, and forming on the left of the Second Corps.

The Weldon and Southside Railroads Destroyed by Gen. Wilson—Later from Gen. Hunter—His Complete Success.

Washington, Saturday, June 25.

The War Department, to-day, received information from Gen. Hunter's command, which, having fulfilled the mission upon which it was sent, the destruction of the Central Railroad in the vicinity of Staunton, of the Gordonsville and Lynchburgh railroad, and of an important portion of the James River Canal, is successfully pressing forward to the point in Western Virginia to which he was ordered.

A despatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters, received to-day, states that yesterday's Richmond papers say that the Union cavalry force, under Gen. Wilson, which a few days since left Gen. Meade's command, were at Prince George Court-house, a few miles south of Petersburgh, and that, after tearing up some miles of the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad for a considerable distance below Petersburgh, moved next for the railroad connecting Petersburgh with Lynchburgh, and were the day before yesterday tearing that up also.

The President's Visit to the Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, In the Field, Thursday, June 23, 1864.

Gen. Butler's army was honored yesterday by a visit from President Lincoln. As if they had regard for his presence and safety, the rebels refrained from firing a shot all day, and His Excellency examined the whole length of the line of intrenchments, without interruption. He also made a trip up the James River, visiting Admiral Lee's squadron, going directly to the place where, on Tuesday, the missiles of the enemy plumped and hissed down into the murky waters of the stream, and no salute from the shotted guns of the rebel rams were fired to do him honor. I am inclined to think that "our Southern friends" must have been ignorant of the proximity of so distinguished a guest, or their hospitality would have been shown in their own peculiar manner. This is the only explanation of a silence which otherwise must be construed into contempt, and that quality which Jeff. Davis and his colleagues cannot afford to exhibit toward Mr. Lincoln.

The particulars of the President's tour of observation may be written briefly, as they were not marked by any striking incidents. As early as eight o'clock A. M. Gen. Butler, accompanied by only a few members of his Staff, rode down to the Point of Rocks Landing, on the Appomattox River, and embarked on the fine steamer *Greyhound*, Capt. Martin, which took them to Bermuda Hundred. Here they were joined by the President, Messrs. Fox and Dana, Assistant Secretaries, Col. Badeau, and other officers of Gen. Grant's Staff, when the trip was resumed up the river. Arriving at the flag-ship of Admiral Lee, that officer and Fleet-Captain Barnes joined the party, and the *Greyhound* went on until she came to the fleet of monitors at Farrar's Island, which on Wednesday were the targets of the rebel battery on the heights just beyond. Here the President, Gen. Butler and some of the more distinguished officials left the *Greyhound*, and visited the double-turretted monitor *Onondaga*, whose guns and machinery and construction were examined apparently with great interest, this being the first opportunity Mr. Lincoln has had to personally inspect the iron-clads of the *Onondaga's* class.

Having remained on board the iron-clad a sufficient period to see all the novelties about her, the party landed at Crow Nest, on the south side of the river, where horses were in waiting for their use. Thence a brilliant calvacade set out to inspect the line of works which are stretched along our position at Bermuda Hundred. Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Butler rode in advance, the latter to the left, Admiral Lee, and Mr. Fox and Mr. Dana next, and the remainder of the party followed as near as possible in the order of their rank.

It was not long before the first soldiers met with on the road recognized the President, whose tall form and not very graceful appearance on horseback would attract attention under any circumstances. Immediately he received three hearty cheers, which he acknowledged by raising his beaver. The hurrahing, thus initiated on the extreme right of the line, was continued along its entire length of three miles, and Mr. Lincoln for the rest of the ride was compelled to remain uncovered, with his head exposed to the broiling heat of the sun. Such is the penalty of greatness! The cheering must, however, have been gratifying enough to make amends for the heat, dust and other physical discomforts which the President experienced. There was no mistaking the genuine, heartfelt enthusiasm of his reception by the troops in the field. Voluntarily forming in ranks in front of their earthworks, the men were unremitting in their compliments, and an evident smile of satisfaction lighted the President's sallow face, with its mingled expression of care and sadness, as he rode along. At one point of the line the unthinking enthusiasm of the soldiers might have got the President into trouble. It was where our men have been greatly annoyed by sharpshooters. They could not restrain themselves from shouting as the visitors passed; but as soon as their hurrahing ceased, they ran back into their bomb-proofs hurriedly—a movement suggestive enough to make some of the cavalcade wish for a quickening of the horses' paces; but neither the President nor Gen. Butler took the hint, riding along at the same jogging trot as before. Without presuming to criticise, I do not see that there was any necessity for either Mr. Lincoln or Gen. Butler to take the risk of being shot by a sharpshooter. It may be very interesting, exciting and gratifying to curiosity, and all that sort of thing, to visit the picket line and catch stolen views of the enemy's works; but surely men whose lives seem to be now indispensable to the nation have no right to get into such dangerous positions. It is like tempting Providence.

The President expressed himself very hopefully regarding the military situation, and said that he did not know one-half of what had been accomplished here by the army before this opportunity of personal observation. Himself and the other gentlemen of the party returned with Gen. Butler to his camp, where they rested awhile and refreshed themselves with lunch. Later in the afternoon the President took passage on the steamer *Baltimore* for Washington.

H. J. W.

The Situation on Wednesday.

From the Washington Star, June 24.

We have reliable and highly interesting information up to 4:30 o'clock Wednesday evening from the front, bearing principally upon "the situation," as it is now fashionable to call the existing state of military affairs.

Thus we have to say that Gen. Grant's army occupies a position or positions in Piney Woods, upon the outskirts of Petersburgh, which were not long since in the possession of the rebels, including all their works on the south side of the Appomattox River, constructed previous to the arrival of the advance of our army to these points. These positions entirely command the town of Petersburgh and the railroad communication (through Petersburgh—the only one) between Richmond and Weldon; the town being also commanded by the enemy's works on the north side of the river, and therefore not to be occupied by us so long as those works remain in the hands of the rebels.

Nevertheless, for all practicable purposes the command which our guns hold of the town and the railroad there stops all continuous communication by rail between Richmond and any points south of Petersburgh. Gen. Butler has effectually destroyed about three miles of the road between Petersburgh and Richmond, twisting the rails so that they must be recast or rerolled before they can be again used, which they are not doing now. So long as Gen. Grant elects, he can hold the enemy thus by the throat at Petersburgh, his camps being perfectly healthy, with good and abundant water for the use of his men, and entirely secure communication with his base of supplies at City Point. From his present position he can move at will toward the south, with say twenty day's supplies, compelling Lee to follow him, and risk heavy engagements on unfortified ground, as he must, if possible, prevent the eventual total destruction of his rail communication with Weldon.

On the north side of the James River Hunter and Sheridan have effected results of immense importance in their bearing upon the balance of the campaign; having so effectually destroyed all Lee's railroad communications north—the railroad to Lynchburgh and the Virginia Central Railroad—as that he cannot make them again available this season. They have also consumed and destroyed all the supplies remaining in Virginia, in the Valley, and between the two Annas and Washington City; which, together with the destruction of the railroads last above referred to, renders it impossible for Lee to send any respectable force northward.

The rebels in and around Richmond are there restricted to the use of the Danville road, of the destruction of a part of which, by Hunter, we may hear at any moment, we apprehend. That railroad is of different (broad) guage from all other Virginia railroads, and therefore no machinery adapted to them can be used upon it. Thus, any damage it may receive in the loss of cars or locomotives will be irreparable for months to come.

The meaning of all this is that Grant, by his move south of the James, has cut Lee's rail communications in all directions except via Danville, which as yet are incomplete and cannot be available for the receipt of supplies for his army from any considerable region of country. In achieving this important result he has placed Lee in a situation in which he must not long hence come out from behind his fortifications and risk a battle on a fair field, or abandon Richmond and Petersburgh, where he cannot much longer obtain supplies.

We have the authority of Assistant-Secretary Dana, who arrived last night direct from Gen. Grant's headquarters, for stating that up to the moment he left there on Wednesday, our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, since crossing the James has not been more than ten thousand, while there is little reason to doubt that loss of the rebels there has been proportionably as great as ours.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.

The following is a list of the names of sick and wounded soldiers, arrived yesterday on the hospital steamer *George Leary*, which sailed from Hampton, Va., on the 25th inst. Most of the men are immediately from the front:

Ed Hodgman, I, 7th New-Hampshire—arm.
Jno McDonald, F, 7th New-Hampshire—leg.
Thos Moore, G, 7th New-Hampshire—thigh.
Benjamin Hall, G, 16th Vermont.
H J Moore, C, 19th Wis.
Sergt A B Steeses, A, 19th Wisconsin.
A Wilson, G, 148th New-York—shoulder.
F D Smith, I, 148th New-York—leg.
Sergt S W Redfield, K, 148th New-York—neck.
M M Herald, K, 148th New-York—neck.
T McCarthy, E, 148th New-York—foot.
Wm McNongle, F, 148th N York.
Owen Daily, C, 148th N Y—shoulder and back.
Henry Bush, C, 148th N Y.
Geo W Austin, B—thigh.
David Hughes, B, 148th N Y.
Wm Wheaton, D, 148th N Y.
Jas Parker, F, 148th N Y.
John E Griffis, G, 148th N Y.
Wm Bartholomew, G, 148th New-York.
Sergt S Williamson, G, 148th New-York.
Corp Valley Hoff, B, 148th N Y—arm.
H D Robertson, I, 148th N Y.
Sergt Geo W Chapman, G, 148th N Y.
Musician H B Webb, K, 148th N Y.
John Casey, I, 148th N Y—head.
John A Voss, G, 11th Conn—leg.
Chas Jackson, H, 55th Pa—hand.
John Lynne, G, 55th Penn—shoulder.
John Hughes, G, 55th Penn—shoulder.
J S Lessure, H, 55th Penn.
Henry Hilligus, H, 55th Pa—elbow.
Joseph Gooden, K, 55th Pa.
Horace Burton, D, 5th Ct.
A C Sanborn, F, 12th N H.
John Hatter, F, 12th N H.
Sergt Henry J Randall, H, 12th N H.
A C Tollett, H, 12th N H.
John Hadley, A, 12th N H.
Geo Caughey, H, 4th Mass Cavalry.
John Merrick, D, 67th Ohio.
A O Parks, I, 67th Ohio.
G R Buckford, G, 3d N H.
A Hildenbrandt, E, 3d N H.
J Kagan, C, 3d N H.
G Clough, H, 3d N H.
B L Hobbs, G, 10th N Y Art.
M Coates, E, 10th N Y Art.
P McCormick, D, 10th N Y, Art.
L Duffiing, M, 10th N Y Art.
A H Vanbrocklin, K, 10th N Y Art.
B C Young, C, 10th N Y Art.
J Pritsy, K, 10th N Y Art.
W E Ginnan, 5th N J Bat.
P Gallipher, C, 48th Mass.
W Townsend, D, 4th Mich.
J L Dame, I, 10th N Y H A.
S Campbell, B, 10th N Y H Artillery.
J Diamond, D, 10th N Y H Artillery.
G H Weyman, D, 10th N Y Heavy Artillery.
J Regan, E, 10th N Y H A.
W Williamson, D, 10th N Y Heavy Artillery.
H Lavnie, K, 76th Penn.
Chas Glasson, A, 98th N Y.
Sergt C Bussin, A, 98th N Y.
Saml Long, E, 98th N Y.
John T Hilley, I, 98th N Y.
W Clahey, I, 98th N Y.
Jos T Bradley, F, 21st Conn.
Corp L Nelson Arnold, F, 21st Connecticut.
A Tharsher, M, 2d N J Art.
E Q Grant, H, 8th Maine.
W W Wilkin, A, 8th Maine.
Robt Smart, B, 8th Maine.
Corp P Walsh, B, 34th Mass.
W H Anman, E, 76th Penn.
P Sprague, I, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.
J H Weaver, E, 2d Penn Heavy Artillery.
R Vaughen, E, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.
J Stockhouse, C, 2d Penn Heavy Artillery.
Corp W Daniels, D, 2d Penn Heavy Artillery.
F Cineway, E, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.
S C Nichols, B, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Art—leg.
H C Whilt, H, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.
W Loomis, H, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Art—eye.
F Friend, A, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Art—arm.
H Hiles, K, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery—arm.
J C Nelson, C, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.
Wm Patterson, D, 89th N Y S Volunteers.
Jas Jaylor, G, 2d Penn Heavy Artillery—hand.
Thos O'Bryan, H, 2d Penn Heavy Artillery—hand.
Val Conoway, E, 2d Penn Heavy Art—foot.
A Leary, E, 2d Penn Heavy Artillery—arm.
Henry McDonald, M, 2d Pa Heavy Art.
Corp W Daniels, D, 2d Penn Heavy Artillery.
Chas Irving, bugler, K, 5th Penn Cavalry.
Sergt John Sterckt, H, 5th Penn Cavalry.
Olardo Moore, G, 5th Penn Cavalry—thigh.
Johnson Knobb, K, 5th Pa Cavalry.
Corp Christian Staltz, K, 5th Penn Cav—leg.
J M Bissoninor, H, 5th Penn Cavalry.
Pat Joyce, E, 76th N Y.
N Childs, Bat L, 13th Mass.
Corp J A Bass, G, 11th Conn.
D H Hone, H, 11th Connecticut—arm.
Sergt D C Mansfield, C, 11th Connecticut—side.
Robert Horn, F, 11th Connecticut—hand.
L Gorham, H, 11th Conn.
W Miller, I, 11th Conn.
P Hofer, C, 11th Conn.
P B Bradley, K, 11th Conn.
J H Smith, B, 11th Conn.
D A Pasco, B, 11th Conn.
C Fische, C, 11th Conn.
Corp J Avery, H, 11th Connecticut—arm.
N Lawrence, E, 11th Conn.
Frank Miller, C, 11th Connecticut—foot.
Corp R Thompson, I, 11th Connecticut—head.
B McLaughlin, K, 11th Conn.
Corp Peter Randoff, C, 11th Conn.
Chas W Blanchard, I, 25th Mass.
Moses P Brown, A, 25th Mass.
Robt Fleming, A, 25th Mass—eye.
Sergt D M Martin, I, 25th Mass.
Sergt Godfrey Kries, 25th Mass.
Corp R Haywood, A, 25th Mass.
Lindsey Bachelor, B, 25th Mass.
H C Sampson, H, 25th Mass.
Corp L J W Herrick, I, 25th Mass.
Ambrose McKenne, E, 25th Mass—side and fingers.
Geo W Newell, D, 25th Mass.
L M Reily, B, 148th N Y.
Chas H Martin, C, 12th N H.
O S Kiff, H, 4th Mass Cav.
F M Rogers, K, 4th Mass Cavalry.
John Blake, H, 4th Mass Cavalry.
J A Blackman, F, 4th Mass Cavalry.
Patrick Ford, 1st D C Cav.
Corp James M King, I, 27th Massachusetts.
Patrick Bare, C, 27th Mass.
Wm Brackett, D, 27th Mass—jaw.
Chas A Pettingill, D, 27th Mass—elbow.
Wm H Bush, F, 27th Mass.
Chas Heyland, A, 97th New-York.
G H Thompson, V S Signal Corps.
J Roach, E, 24th Mass.
C Hall, H, 11th Penn Cav.
J Getsber, H, 11th Penn Cav.
A Leary, K, 11th Penn Cav.
E P Vanerline, E, 58th Penn.
J Travers, A, 58th Penn.
Corp P Seargeant, G, 58th Penn.
P Knoble, D, 58th Penn.
Sergt W Murrey, L, 1st N Y Mounted Rifles.
B Leonord, A, 1st N Y Mounted Rifles.
S Kergan, D, 1st N Y Mounted Rifles.
J W Asage, I, 10th N Y H Artillery.
Sergeant C W Chapman, G, 148th Ohio.
J Dilley, L, 148th Ohio.
W Wilson, G, 148th Ohio.
J Vanostine, H, 9th N J A.
B Jacyuett, E, 9th N J A.
Z Sneover, H, 9th N J A.
H Choovers, H, 9th N J A.
W Hickey, I, 9th N J A.
E M King, E, 9th N J A.
J Williams, A, 20th N Y Cavalry.
Amos Trout, A, 76th Penn.
L A Hill, D, 9th N J Art.
W C Wash, B, 96th N Y.
A Surpeman, A, 96th N Y.
Riley Ross, L, 96th N Y.
S Lutham, L, 96th N Y.
T J Wilkins, K, 23d Mass.
Corp Peter Randolph, C, 11th Maine.
W S Herrold, A, 11th Maine.
Jo L Hegan, B, 3d N Y.
John Buxton, K, 118th N Y.
Ed G Smith, G, 118th N Y.
Thos M Everett, K, 2d Ohio.
David Stobe, H, Pennsylvania Heavy Art—hand.
T Stanton, K, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery—hand.
W Griffin, D, 89th N Y State Volunteers—arm.
Corp G W Draper, D, 89th N Y S Vols—missing.
A McLeasin, H, 89th New-York State Volunteers.
J E Marshall, A, 89th New-York Volunteers.
J L Corby, H, 89th N Y S Volunteers—eye.
Corp J E Bacon, H, 89th N York State Vols—hand.
R Walker, G, 89th N Y S V.
Sergt W H Hankirk, G, 188th Penn Vols.
J Weaver, G, 188th Penn Volunteers—breast.
T B Garrison, B, 188th Penn Volunteers.
A G Powers, 188th Penn.
J W Spangler, E, 188th P V
E Smith, G, 188th Pa Vols.
B F Ramsay, F, 5th Penn Cavalry—leg.
Jos Adams, A, 5th Pa Cav.
John Trouts, K, 5th Pa Cav.
Thos Poulkin, K, 5th Penn Cavalry.
H W Goodrich, A, 188th Pa.
Fred Ploe, C, 112th N Y.
Wm McKenney, K, 112th New-York.
Aug S Gardner, band, 112th N Y.
John Nelson, A, 112th N Y—foot.
Owen Holland, C, 112th N Y.
John Bailey, G, 55th Penn—thigh.
Jacob Meyers, G, 55th Penn.
H M McGarkin, C, 55th Pa.
Dan Stillman, I, 55th Penn.
J Mack, I, 55th Penn—light.
Martin Fligle, I, 55th Penn.
Corp John McChesney, I, 55th Penn—head.
J Clark, A, 97th Penn.
D McAllfee, H, 97th Penn.
C Beebe, H, 5th N J Cav.
W H Been, L, 1st N H Cav.
A D Morrell, G, 92d N Y.
G S Skiff, D, 92d N Y.
E M Breeman, E, 3d N Y Art.
W C Goodrich, B, 3d N Y Art.
Sergt A J Ros, E, 3d N Y Art.
S McHone, E, 2d N Y Cav.
J Hubbard, A, 8th N Y Cav.
John McDonald, F, 7th N H.
Wm Ringer, F, 7th N H.
Thos More, G, 7th N H.
Jas E Risley, B, 9th Conn. Cavalry.
Sergt Everett Budd, H, 132d Ohio.
Joseph Dunn, B, 132d Ohio.
Sam'l Means, H, 132d Ohio.
Corp J Banks, C, 132d Ohio.
Corp Pat Donough, K, 1st Vermont Cavalry.
A Woodin, G, 1st Vt Cav.
J C Squires, A, 1st Vt Cav.
Robt Paige, H, 9th Maine.
A B Chapin, 13th Mass Light Battery.
Wm Saur, E, 2d Ind Cav.
Sergt Henry Stodder, I, 22d New-York Cav.
Wm Hibo, L, 22d N Y Cav.
Jacob Kneler, G, 22d New-York Cav.
A Peachey, C, 22d New-York Cav.
Jonathan Rist, E, 95th N Y.
Corp Lein Hill, I, 95th N Y.
Sergt S Hodges, H, 8th Conn.
Corp Alex Smith, C, 8th Ct.
Dan D Carpenter, A, 8th Ct.
John Benjamin, A, 8th Ct.
Corp T G Girlick, D, 139th N Y.
L Wiley, A, 117th N Y.
C W Vibbard, B, 117th N Y.
J C Dipple, H, 117th N Y.
J Christmas, G, 36th Wis.
H Hass, 1st U S Cav.
Sergt E F Houghes, H, 18th Penn Cav.
J S Jessup, D, 18th Penn Cav.
J Rivenburgh, G, 16th N Y H Art.
David Stein, A, 69th Penn.
Horace Wright, C, 1st Me Cav.
John W Evans, B, 142d O.
Hy Picksley, B, 2d Mich.
W Calhoun, B, 2d Mich.
W Chesney, F, 97th Penn.
Jas Bailas, F, 97th Penn.
R Walauven, I, 97th Penn.
S Tirney, F, 97th Penn.
W McNeil, I, 97th Penn.
G W Johuk, K, 97th Penn.
J C Riely, K, 97th Penn.
Corp J R Gibson, A, 4th N H
J Danford, I, 4th N H.
Gainz Fenn, E, 6th Conn.
John Goodman, D, 6th Conn.
Dexter Wightman, 7th N Y Battery.
A L Decator, I, 13th N H.
Frederick Chase, K, 13th N Hampshire—legs.
Geo L Sides, D, 13th N H.
Wm Glidam, A, 13th N H.
Corp David Rowell, H, 13th New-Hampshire.
Wm H Holmes, F, 13th N H.
Chas Heath, A, 13th N H.
Joseph J Halton, D, 13th N Hampshire.
Corp Joseph N Leggett, H, 13th New-Hampshire.
F Schultze, I, 7th Conn.
Allen Farr, F, 142d N Y.
F Dighn, A, 142d N Y.
Corp John L Burris, K, 142 New-York.
Corp Ed Redman, D, 139th New-York.
John Stoothoof, G, 139th New-York.
R S Thompson, A, 139th New-York.
R G Cunningham, I, 139th New-York.
Jas Macleraty, H, 139th N Y
S Coru, F, 47th N Y.
G A Woodworth, B, 169th N Y.
Robt Faulker, 8th N Y Bat.
H Haniman, B, 62 O.
Jas Burton, E, 13th Ind.
Jas Larall, H, 3d N Y Cav.
C W Satterly, I, 81st N Y.
Corp M S More, E, 81st N Y.
Jesse Hambin, G, 17th Vt.
C W Spooner, A, 5th N H.
Ben Smith, B, 24th N Y Cav.
H H Murray, B, 4th Vt Cav.
John Foster, A, 77th N Y.
Sergt Jas Knox, I, 2d N Y Cav.
Alia Sold, M, 2d Penn Cav.
Obeen Nussenger, H, 2d Penn Cav.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.

The U. S. steam transport *Western Metropolis*, Capt. Hilton, arrived yesterday morning from Bermuda Hundred, bringing six hundred sick and wounded soldiers, among whom are Lieut.-Col. Palmer, Second New-York; Lieut. H. C. Lacey, Second New-York; Lieut. S. B. Noyes, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin; Capt. W. N. Elwell, Seventy-first New-York.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Negro Celebration of Emancipation—Presentations—Miscellaneous.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 16, 1864.

Wonderful to relate there has really been some excitement in this city during the past week. On Saturday last the negroes celebrated the anniversary of their emancipation by a grand turn-out. A procession, composed of all shades, from ebony to lemon color, formed in Congo-square; there they were addressed by Gov. Hahn and others; there they cheered Gen. Banks and lady, and from thence made a circuit of the city. They presented a grotesque appearance enough—the women, some with their gaily-colored handkerchiefs, twisted fancifully around their heads, and others aping the latest styles of Olymp and Sophie. The men, especially the Marshals of the day, evidently felt their importance. The "nigs" of New-Orleans never saw such a day before, and will never forget this first anniversary of their freedom. The English oration was delivered by Dr. Rogers; another, in French, was given by a Frenchman, whose name I have forgotten.

Presentations seem to be the order of the day. Capt. E. V. N. Hitchcock, who has been for some time connected with the Ordnance Department here, was waited upon by nearly two hundred of the men in his employ, and presented with a very fine watch and chain. The presentation was made under the American flag, while the band discoursed sweet music near by. Capt. Hitchcock is a most estimable young man, and has proved himself an able and efficient officer.

Mrs. Banks' reception last evening was well attended in spite of the warm weather. The only addition to the persons generally present were the members of the Constitutional Convention and the musquitoes. The former were distinguishable by the pertinacity with which they adhered to the punch-bowl.

We have had two or three days of refreshingly cool weather, which has been appreciated you may be sure.

Gen. Canby has arrived in this city, but has not yet made his debut in social circles.

The Rev. Dr. Newman has commenced a series of discourses on "Christ and the Apostles," which would be very interesting only that the good Doctor's delivery is so unpleasant that it nearly destroys the beauty of his discourse. How one can exert himself by screaming out a sermon in this weather is mysterious. Dr. Newman is the best preacher in the city, to be sure, but unfortunately he passed two years in Europe, and has now got back. One cannot hear a sermon from him without being told that it has been his "privilege to visit" such and such scenes.

FLAG PRESENTAION.

From the New-Orleans Era, June 18.

There was a large assemblage of citizens last night at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Carondelet-street, to witness the interesting ceremonies that took place. The occasion was the presentation of a large and beautiful American flag from the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York to the Methodist Episcopal Churches of New-Orleans.

A fine band was present and played some of our best national airs. The ceremonies were commenced by the choir singing the "Star Spangled Banner," in good style. A short chapter from the Bible was read, and a fervent prayer made. The Rev. Dr. Newman then came forward and delivered one of the most patriotic and eloquent addresses that it has been our lot to hear for many a day. The eloquent divine in the course of his address, assured the people of the South that the people of the North entertained none but the most kindly and brotherly feeling for them—but for the traitor Davis and his unnatural coadjutors in Richmond, they did entertain a most natural and loathing disgust. He acknowledged that the feeling was even bitter—and it could not be satisfied until the foul traitors were punished and the integrity of the nation vindicated. "New-York to New-Orleans, greeting." This, said the speaker, is not the language of subjugation, but of friendship and love—and this is emblazoned on the flag which is presented. Dr. Newman concluded his remarks amid the wildest shouts of applause. Hon. Judge Howell then came forward and delivered a neat address in behalf of the Methodist Church of this city, accepting the flag so generously bestowed on them by their friends and fellow-citizens of York. The choir then sung in a stirring manner "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." The scene here was really grand and exciting. During this time somebody had perceived Gen. Banks in the church, and the cry was "Banks," "Banks," "Banks." But the General did not come forward, and the vast assemblage that had been shouting so lustily for him began to conclude that he was not present, and the audience was about to be dismissed, when a shower of rain came up as if by divine interposition. Somebody here spoke up and said it would not do to dismiss the ladies in the rain, and somebody again cried out for "Banks," "Banks," "Banks." Here some gentleman moved that a committee be appointed to escort Gen. Banks to the platform. The motion was seconded and the committee appointed, and they went in search of the General, and sure enough they found him quietly ensconced in one corner of the church trying to hear and not be seen. They politely escorted him to the stand, and he gratified the audience by addressing them for a short time in a most fervent and eloquent manner.

We cannot undertake to give his remarks, although we should much like to do so. Suffice it to say, they were rendered in a fervid strain of lofty patriotism.

After Gen. Banks had concluded, the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

THE REBELS AT TUNICA.

From the New-Orleans Era, June 18.

Our friend, Mr. A. A. Stone, who was a passenger on the *Pierce* to this city, sent us the following interesting account of the fight at Tunica Bend last evening, but it was accidentally omitted this morning:

"On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at daybreak, the gunboat *Gen. Bragg* was going up the river on patrol guard duty—guarding the river banks—when near the upper end of Tunica Bend, the rebels opened a battery of four guns upon her. As soon as the *Bragg* got in range she opened on the battery. There was heavy firing on both sides for about three hours, when the rebels were compelled to retreat back from the levee to the woods. There was also musketry firing. As near as can be ascertained, there were from one to two hundred rebels engaged in this demonstration. I did not learn the casualties on either side. The gunboat remained there during the day and night.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, the elegant steamer *Joseph Pierce*, commanded by Capt. Pratt, came booming down. When near Como Landing flashes of light were seen, and the report of cannon distinctly heard. It was then too late for the *Pierce* to turn back, and she proceeded on down. When this boat arrived opposite Tunica Bend, the *Gen. Bragg* was engaging the rebel batteries, and the officers of the *Pierce* saw six shells strike the *Bragg*. They heard the report of eighteen shots fired. The *Pierce* sailed close to the *Bragg*, and was hailed by the officers, who asked if the boat was injured. The officers of the *Pierce* replied that they were all right.

The *Pierce* then continued on her course, when a shell passed very close to the bow of the boat, but fortunately missed her. There were a large number of lady passengers on board, who just about this time became greatly excited, and ran frantically up and down the boat, but the officers of the *Pierce*, assisted by the male passengers, finally succeeded in restoring confidence and order. Much credit is due to the pilot, Mr. Thos. Montague, who was on duty at the time, for his coolness and bravery in running by the rebel batteries. Capt. Pratt and the other officers of this boat are also worthy of great commendation for their good conduct while passing the dangers that surrounded them for a time.

When the losses are ascertained I will forward them to you by the speediest means.

The gunboat *Gen. Bragg* is a sidewheel steamship, and was captured from the enemy in the naval fight near Memphis.

The rebels are supposed to be a portion of the command of that indefatigable rebel cavalry chieftain, Brig.-Gen. John S. Scott.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction and Capture of Rebel Property—Orders Issued for the Destruction of Commerce—A Guerrilla Killed.

From the Memphis Bulletin, June 18.

We learn that an expedition started down the river on Tuesday, under Lieut. Stevens, of the picket boat *Elwood*, which proved entirely successful in accomplishing the purpose for which it embarked. At the town of Commerce they destroyed a rebel ferry, together with a number of skiffs and barges. On Thursday, Lieut. Stevens proceeded again to the above-named place, in command of the Ninety-third Indiana, and captured a large quantity of powder, percussion caps and other munitions of war. They also shot a guerrilla who was prowling in the vicinity of Commerce.

Lieut. Stevens reported the result to Gen. Washburne, who gave orders for him to return immediately and destroy the place. The property of Mr. Van Boddin, about 18 miles below this place, on the river, was burned entirely. All the wood on the river bank below this city has been destroyed by guerrillas. It requires extreme measures to check the rebel depredations in that quarter, and we are glad they have been adopted.

FROM HUNTSVILLE.

The War in Alabama—Matters at Decatur—Guerrilla Raid—Politics in the Army.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Huntsville, Ala., Saturday, June 18, 1864.

Fresh troops from the North are constantly arriving along the line of communication from Nashville to Chattanooga, and relieving the veteran forces from guard and garrison duty, that they may enter upon more active duty at the front. Some of the new regiments are hundred days' men, and some are regularly enlisted, and, between the two, there will soon be a force amply sufficient to relieve every veteran regiment from duty in the rear.

Two or three scares have been gotten up along the line within a day or two. It was reported last night and this morning that an attack had been made upon Athens, in this State, and one hundred prisoners carried off. Another that yesterday, upon the departure of an old brigade from Decatur, an attack was made upon that place by Roddy, and that a part of the brigade was sent back. Also, that a considerable force is threatening Huntsville, and alarming reports of rebel forces at various points on the other side of the river are current.

As these reports may reach you as *facts*, I have taken pains to ascertain the truth from reliable authority, and find, as I supposed, but very little truth in the stories. No such thing as reported has occurred at Athens, and only a guerrilla dash upon Decatur, amounting to but little. There are three or four hundred guerrillas lurking about the mountains in the neighborhood, merely to do any mischief which would not be too dangerous to themselves; but any formidable attack upon Huntsville is not very probable. There is a strong fort here, now in working order, and in such a commanding position that it would be very unhealthy for a rebel force to approach the place from any direction. The defences about the railroad depot and public stores, squint at the town as the responsible party in case of a raid, and this "word to the wise" will probably be sufficient.

As to the rebel forces across the river, there are three or four thousand massed together at a point near Decatur, and a small garrison opposite Whitesburg, ten miles from here, and these comprise the whole rebel force in this region, so far as can be ascertained by the military authorities. If they had any such forces as reported, and they had any serious expectation of capturing any of these points along the railroad, the rebels would not busy themselves in telling of it, and getting up these alarms at the very moment when the whole line is swarming with Union forces, new and old, but keep quiet till a more favorable moment occurred. Their object manifestly is, to detain as much of our force in the rear as possible, and prevent the reinforcement of Sherman's already resistless army.

President Lincoln, Gen. Grant, and the People.

From the Chicago Journal, June 22.

President Lincoln left Washington on Monday to visit Gen. Grant on James River. One of the President's old, personal and intimate friends, who had a conversation with him recently, says Mr Lincoln is extremely anxious in regard to Gen. Grant's operations—that the President has the greatest confidence in the General's military capacity, and gives him the utmost aid and coöperation, entrusting all the military plans and movements to him, and that the most perfect accord exists between the Executive and the Lieutenant-General, who are in daily correspondence. The President is firmly of the opinion that Gen. Grant will have possession of Richmond by the Fourth of July, although he would not be disappointed if the event would be delayed a few days later. He thinks the rebellion will be completely subdued before his Presidential term expires—that is, if the loyal people sustain the Government and keep up the army as faithfully and promptly as they have thus far.

The President, in the conversation referred to, spoke feelingly and with deep emotion of the patriotic fidelity and generous liberality of the Northern people, as exhibited in their contributions of men and money for the maintenance of the nation's honor and power. "Such a people," remarked Mr. Lincoln, "can never fail, and they deserve and will receive the proudest place in the history of nations." He also very feelingly alluded to the confidence that the loyal people manifest in him. "I do my best to deserve this," he remarked, "but I tremble at the responsibility that devolves upon me, a weak, mortal man, to serve such a great and generous people, in such a place as I hold, in such an awful crisis as this is—it is a terrible responsibility, but it has been imposed upon me without my seeking, and I trust Providence has a wise purpose for me to fulfill by appointing me to this charge, which is almost too much for a weak mortal to hold."

Gen. Grant has several times, since the opening of the present campaign, urged the President to visit him at his headquarters in the field, but he has not until now had time to do so. He will, probably, be absent from Washington for over a week.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, June 24.

The English frigate *Pheaton* arrived this morning in Hampton Roads and fired a salute, which was responded to from the water battery of the Fortress. The *Pheaton* is from Halifax.

There were no arrivals to-day from the White House or Bermuda Hundreds up to the closing of the mail.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 25.

The Fortress Monroe boat brings no news to-day.

The weather is desperately hot to-day. The thermometer stands over ninety degrees in the shade.

From Memphis.

Cairo, Saturday, June 25.

The steamer *Hillman*, from Memphis on the 23d inst., arrived here this morning with a broken shaft. She brought no news.

The Memphis cotton market was depleted. There were no offering, and quotations were nominal. Weather extremely hot.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, June 25.

RATIFICATION OF A TREATY.

The Treaty between this Government and that of the United States of Colombia, made on this City last February, was ratified by the Senate to-day in Executive Session. It revives the commission in the clause under the convention with New-Grenada of Sept. 10, 1857.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Col. Edward S. Bragg, of the Sixth Wisconsin, to be Brigadier-General, and of John Kelcher, of California, to be Register of the Land Office at Humboldt, in that State.

THE THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

By direction of President Lincoln the Thirteenth Army Corps has been temporarily discontinued. The General commanding the Division of West Mississippi has been ordered to the command of the troops of this corps.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, June 25.

RUNNING CARS ON SUNDAY.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, (Union,) presented a memorial of the Rev. Dr. Sunderland and others, against running cars on Sunday.

THE POSTMASTERS' BILL.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the bill to provide for the compensation of Postmasters, in lieu of commissions.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) asked if the bill increased the salaries of Postmasters.

Mr. Collamer replied that it only fixes pay on the basis of the average compensation of the previous years.

Mr. Conness, of California, (Union,) explained that its effect is to make Postmasters salaried officers. On an examination of the business, post-officers' salaries are regulated according to the average commission of each and arranged in classes, and the subject to change from one class to another on revision once in two years. It was not intended to increase salaries.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) wanted to know if it increased the discretion of the Postmaster-General? He was opposed to any such increase of power of secretaries.

Mr. Collamer did not regard the bill as liable to such objections.

Mr. Hale objected to making a return to box rents and other emoluments, especially in small towns, and offered an amendment inserting the words, "where rent of box shall exceed $200."

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Union,) objected, and said that it would defeat the object of the bill to simply the system. The amendment was lost. The bill then passed.

THE GOVERNMENT INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) called up the bill to provide for the improvement of the grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane, by an exchange of land, which was considered and passed.

PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) reported a bill to regulate the distribution of prize money, without amendment, and explained that it was consolidation of various bills on the subject; had been carefully examined and concurred in by the Navy Department, and met the approval of the Judge and Attorney of the District Court of Massachusetts.

AN INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill to increase the salaries of the judges and arbitors appointed under the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes, which was concurred in.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government came up in regular order of business.

Messrs. Collamer and Sumner made remarks on the amendment to repeal the inter-state slave trade.

The amendment was lost. Yeas, 13 nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Conness, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Harris, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle.

THE LOAN BILL.

Mr. Fessenden obtained leave to report from the Finance Committee a bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, being the Four Hundred Million Loan Bill, which was ordered to be printed.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. Fessenden made a report from the Committee on Conference on the bill to provide for an internal revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt. He explained, at the request of the Senators, the recommendations relative to incomes and whisky, as follows: On incomes, 5 per cent. on all not exceeding $5,000; 7½ per cent. on incomes over $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000, and 10 per cent. on all exceeding $10,000. On whisky, $1 50 after July 1, 1864, and $2 after Feb. 1, 1865. On banks, the tax is essentially the same as the Senate's amendment. The other recommendations of the committee were not read, but the report of the committee was concurred in.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

The consideration of the Appropriation Bill was continued.

Mr. Collamer moved an amendment appropriating $10,000 for publishing the continuation of the work of Schoolcraft upon the North American Indians, which was carried after discussion, in which several Senators said they would not vote for it now as an original proposition, but would do so as a continuation of work on which much had already been expended. Agreed to by yeas 19, nays 18.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to increase the salary of the book-keeper of the Springfield Arsenal to $1,200, and the clerks to $1,000.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) hoped it would not be agreed to, as this bill was not for inaugurating a general increase of salaries.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered an amendment to increase the salary of the foreman in the binding of the public printing office to $1,800.

Mr. Sherman opposed it, as not appropriate to this bill.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment providing, that in the Courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witnesses on account of color, and he read a letter from Judge Underwood, of Virginia, testifying to the importance of such a provision.

Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) submitted an amendment to the amendment as follows: "or because he is party to or interested in the issue tried."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) opposed the first amendment, but favored the second only as an amendment to the negro proposition, but not as a separate question.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Union,) said the true test in matters of evidence was as to the probability of its truth. It was a cruel assumption that a man with a black skin could not tell the truth, as it seemed to be the belief of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Union,) would vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania if he would confine his action to civil cases.

Mr. Buckalew so modified it.

The amendment to the amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was then adopted by yeas 22, nays 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wright—22.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Harris, Hendricks, Hicks, Johnson, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—16.

Mr. Wilkinson offered an amendment repealing the clauses in certain laws of 1862, making appropriations respectively of $100,000 and $500,000, for the exportation and colonization of negroes freed by law and abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson said the scheme was a miserable failure, and that the exported negroes had suffered, many had died, and the remainder had been brought back recently in a wretched condition, notwithstanding the flourish that was made with regard to the enterprise, and the fact that a member of the Cabinet had gone to Concord, N. H., to eulogize the enterprise.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Union,) opposed the amendment. He already had a bill before the Senate as

Continued on Eighth Page.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Manifesto from the Rebel Congress.

Another Demand to be Let Alone.

GEN. HUNTER'S OPERATIONS

MANIFESTO BY THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The Richmond *Whig*, of June 13, contains the following document:

Whereas, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated; therefore

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS OF CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA RELATIVE TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deems the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever their enemy, by ceasing from their unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltered protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions, the series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interests of civilization and humanity without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the Capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgment of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States in to which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by longer perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of Omniscient Justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war so contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinion may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties that Government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them; and in doing so we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles, and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered, and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules of coersion, and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience, was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action, or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask, is alike immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war [illegible]nd. If there be questions which require ad- is at [illegible] by negotiation, we have ever been willing justment [illegible] willing to enter into communication and are still [illegible]s in a spirit of peace, of equity, with our adversaries. Strong in the persuasion of and manly frankness. [illegible] the gallant devotion of the justice of our cause, in [illegible] whole body of our our citizen-soldiers, and of the [illegible]s protection of people, and above all in the gracious [illegible] we desire Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by the presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determined upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves, and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear for the result. The wildest pictures ever drawn of a disordered imagination, comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than to live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of its patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declartions of our dispositions, our principles and our purposes, we committ our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflection of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven.

GEN. HUNTER'S OPERATIONS.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, June 20.

Friday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Crook and Averill reached a position near what is known as the "Quaker Church," on the Salem turnpike, four miles from the city, on the left of our lines, where a considerable skirmish occurred with our cavalry, under Gen. Imboden. *In the fight the enemy gained some advantages*, owing to the loss of our lines, they giving way before a charge. The Yankees were promptly checked by our infantry, and retired to their original line beyond the church. Among our wounded in this fight was Major Doles, reported mortally.

Saturday morning at daylight the heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre told that the fight was begun, and many believed that a general engagement was progressing. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was only an artillery duel, and up to one o'clock no infantry was brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of the discharges increased, and the sharp rattle of musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery. About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture our outer intrenchments on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they were rallied to the charge, and were again driven back with considerable loss.

Forty of their killed were left on the field, and some twenty prisoners were taken. Including the killed and captured, their loss was at least two hundred and fifty, and possibly three hundred. On the entire line it was ascertained the enemy's loss was seventy-five killed on Saturday night.

The battle-ground was on both sides of the Salem turnpike, between the Quaker Church and the toll-gate, and about two miles southwest of the city.

About twelve o'clock the enemy on our extreme right centre opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours' duration the enemy's guns were silenced and driven from the field. This fighting, was on what is known as the "Forrest road," about two and a half miles from town. There was a report in circulation, on Saturday night, that we had captured five pieces of artillery during the day; but we were unable to learn whether it had any foundation or not.

A body of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration on Saturday on our extreme right, on the Lexington turnpike, about five miles from the city, but were promptly met by some of our cavalry and easily checked. The operations of Saturday, while they only afford partial evidence of the spirit of our men, gives assurance that when the battle opens in earnest the result will be as complete a victory as any of the war. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburgh is as safe now as it would be were there not a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city.

A general engagement is anticipated on Sunday. At its close Hunter will be of the same opinion, or we shall be more mistaken than we ever were in our life.

A scout arrived here on Saturday night, and reported a body of Yankee cavalry, seven hundred strong, passed Alexander's Mill, three miles this side of Campbell Court-house, on Saturday evening, moving in the direction of the South Side Railroad. It is presumed they are endeavoring to cut the road again. The scout reported that a body of two thousand of the enemy's cavalry were moving on the Ward's bridge road, in the direction of Danville, with the intention of tapping the Richmond and Danville Road.

CAPTURE OF A PART OF HUNTER'S COMMAND.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 21.

Unofficial information from Lynchburg states that the Yankees (Hunter) were overtaken in their retreat at Liberty, and a large number captured.

PREVIOUS MOVEMENTS.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 14.

The South Side train which reached here yesterday morning brought the Lynchburgh papers of yesterday, which we presume were put to press Saturday night or Sunday forenoon. We copy from them several items relative to the movements of Crook and Averill, the Yankee raiders. The *Virginian* says:

"This city was thrown into a considerable state of excitement on Saturday afternoon, by the news received from various quarters.

It was definitely ascertained that a party of Yankee cavalry, said to be about one thousand, though there could be no certainty as to their exact numbers, were within four miles of Arrington Depot, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, distant twenty-eight miles from this city. It was reported also that they had captured part of a wagon-train, though even this report was not verified. Late in the afternoon it was supposed that they had tapped the telegraph, and all communication was suspended. The afternoon train from Charlottesville to this city was signalled in time to put back and escape capture.

A courier arrived from Lexington about noon, who stated that the enemy camped within seven miles of Lexington on Friday night, supposed to be in large force. Other parties who left Lexington on Friday midnight, heard firing on Saturday, which leaves no doubt that an attack was made on our forces.

McCausland was in command, but we forbear to give any idea of the number of his troops.

It was apprehended that an effort would be made by the enemy to reach this city, and accordingly the forces were collected and marched to the defences outside of the city. The detailed men, convalescent soldiers, reserve, second class militia and volunteers made a large force, whose number we shall not attempt to indicate, but they gave assurance that they could effectually resist many thousand raiders. But little uneasiness was felt for the result. During the day intelligence was received to the effect that Sheridan and his raiders had been overhauled at Trevillian depot by Gens. Hampton and Fitz Hugh Lee, where a heavy fight ensued with favorable results to our side. It was stated that a battery of six guns were taken from Sheridan, and the enemy pressed back all day.

An ammunition train that left this city, via the Grange road, about 2 o'clock on Saturday, and for the safety of which great fears were entertained, returned safely about 8 o'clock in the evening. The conductor saw smoke in the direction of Arrington depot, from which he inferred that the building was burned by the enemy. When the train went down, a gentleman named Dowdy, who had a hundred unarmed men with him, took the responsibility of siezing an equal number of muskets that were on the cars, armed his men and got off at Tye River Bridge, with the avowed purpose of defending it to the last extremity. Such an instance of heroism should not be left unrecorded.

OUR CITY.

The reported advance of the enemy on Lexington and Lynchburgh produced but little, if any, sensation among our people on Saturday. Our vigilant and able Commandant, Gen. Nichols, at one proceeded to put his household in order, to meet any demonstration which might be made in this quarter, and we think our citizens may rest perfectly secure, in view of our means of successful defence. Let our people keep cool, be brave, vigilant and determined, and Lynchburgh cannot be taken.

FORREST'S VICTORY.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Rebel Picket* of the 16th contains the subjoining dispatches:

"Forrest, with Bell's, Lyons' and Meker's brigades, also Johnson's brigade of Roddy's command. Rice's and Morton's batteries, have whipped 12,000 Yankees with great slaughter, capturing 20 cannons, 250 wagons, 2,000 mules and 2,000 prisoners. Many of them were negroes, who fought desperately. The enemy had 2,000 killed and wounded. Our loss in wounded is heavy, from 600 to 1,000. Among our wounded is Col. Polk, of Bell's brigade, Adjt. Pope, of the Seventh Tennessee, and King, of Rice's battery.

The enemy is scattered and Forrest is still pursuing. Heavy rains may cut off the retreat of the enemy. The railroad and telegraph are uninterrupted to Corinth. The enemy numbered two to our one. Their infantry are demolished.

Gen. Forrest's victory is greater than at first supposed. Our loss is 150 killed and 450 wounded. The enemy's loss is 1,000 killed and 3,000 captured. The balance are scattered through the woods, still being pursued. The entire army is destroyed. We captured 3,000 prisoners, 250 wagons, with supplies, ordnance stores, 2,000 small arms, and about 20 pieces of artillery. The fight was stubborn. The enemy stood till knocked down by the butts of our guns. We had 2,000 in the fight and the enemy 10,250."

DEATH OF GEN. POLK.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 18.

The death of Gen. Polk was placed beyond all doubt last night by the following official announcement of the calamity from Gen. Johnston:

MARIETTA, June 14.

To His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

The army and country this morning had the calamity to lose Lieut.-Gen. Polk, who fell by a cannon-ball directed at one of our batteries.

[Signed] J. E. JOHNSTON.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, June 15.

The remains of Gen. Polk arrived here this morning, and were deposited in St. Luke's Church. The funeral service and a sermon by Rev. Dr. Quintard were delivered before a great assembly. The remains were then escorted to the Noose train for Augusta with military honors.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond respectfully but earnestly submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States an appeal in behalf of the soldiers' families in this city. Since the commencement of the war Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in the city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the clothing bureau it appears that that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Goverment in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance from the city and country generally, many cases of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for this purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances we feel it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States to forward, without delay, contributions of money and supplies to the Committee of this Association. Since the commencement of the war, this committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and for the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our sev[illegible]nd, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And, in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond. Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.

I. D. K. Sleight, Secretary.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Progress of the Campaign in Georgia—Sherman's Advance on Atlanta—Incidents, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP OF THE TWENTIETH CORPS,
NEAR MARIETTA, Ga., Monday, June 29, 1864.

Deep in the mazes of a magnificent forest, south of Allatoona Mountain, where the army has halted for rest and supplies, the brave veterans under Hooker are bivouacked among lizards, snakes, and other indigenous reptiles, and are calmly waiting for the order to advance. Stretching far away to the right and left are comrades in arms belonging to the various corps composing this grand army. In a clump of pines crowning a slight eminence close at hand, stands the valiant Hooker, divested of coat and waistcoat, but undaunted in spirit and eager for action. It is hot—very hot,—and the rays of the sun which at mid-day are nearly vertical, are almost insupportable. More than one hundred miles have we driven the rebel army before us within thirty days. Our friends at the North must not be too fast or sanguine in tasking us with deeds of great magnitude. We have the combined forces of the Gulf States in our front, and an extremely long, crooked line of communication to the rear. The battle-cry of the enemy is, "Strike for your home and firesides, against an invading foe," and even cowards will listen to these potent words. Thus far, we have been very successful, but as we approach Atlanta obstacles accumulate. On the other hand our forces are constantly augmenting from the rear, and the spirits and temper of the army are fired by continued success.

As we draw near the Chattahoochie, clearings are more frequent, the soil improves, and evidences of a more enlightened cultivation abounds. Forest is, however, the prominent feature that greets the vision. Immense yellow pines, tall, straight and thickly planted, shoot upward one hundred feet or more, and suggest large quantities of beautiful flooring. Next come the oaks, magnificent fellows, too, and then a species of dark poplar, whose trunk resembles the Northern elm. These last are abundant, and valuable for the purposes for which we use the white pine of the North. Every clearing hereabouts has its rude storehouse for cotton, in which you will find the indispensable cotton gin, and outside, rearing its gibbet form conspicuously high, is the press in which bales are made.

Lying around one of these presses in an open field, as we advanced a few days since, we found twelve bales of cotton just turned out, apparently pressed in a hurry, as one was still left in the machine unbound. It was kind of the owner to prepare it for transportation, though he doubtless intended to carry it off himself.

Skirmishing is chronic and unceasing. Strategy is the order of the day. Since the 25th ult., when the general battle occurred near Dallas, there has been no time when the different corps were simultaneously engaged.

By the various changes made in our position we have placed Allatoona, with its natural fortress, behind us, and have made the position impregnable. Henceforth it will be our main depot for supplies, until we have crossed the Chattahoochie. We are now eight miles south of Allatoona, with our flanks on either side of the railroad.

The male population continue to flee from their homes as we approach. In some instances our troops have been guilty of entering houses and purloining therefrom such articles as they chose to take for their convenience or comfort. Such acts are disgraceful in the extreme, as well as demoralizing to the soldier himself.

Several regiments attached to this army, who did not reënlist as veterans, will be mustered out of service and sent home within a few days. The aggregate will be small, and will not materially affect the strength of the army.

Thus far we have seen no cotton growing in Georgia—cultivated fields being planted with corn, with an occasional crop of wheat, now nearly ripened for the harvest. Peach trees are abundant and heavily laden with the young fruit.

Johnston's efforts to compel Sherman to attack him in front, when in strongly fortified positions among the mountains, have signally failed, and the policy of the latter seems to be very similar to that of Grant in Virginia.

The race of 100 miles has been an exciting one, but our progress forward henceforth will doubtless be more eventful. Prisoners inform us that Atlanta is full of women, children and negroes, who are all (excepting the latter,) filled with consternation at our approach. Reports are current among the rebel soldiery that reinforcements will soon reach them from Gen. Lee's army.

Of the probable truth of this rumor you can judge, although we are here of the opinion that Gen. Lee has pressing need of the services of all the troops he can collect. Once behind the fortifications of Richmond, he might possibly spare a few men to assist Johnston in his dilemma. Let them come, they will have little difficulty in finding us. NICKAJACK.

Johnston Changes his Mind—Kenesaw Mountain.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

ACKWORTH, Ga., Wednesday, June 8.

On the very day that Gen. SHERMAN reached Kingston, Gen. Johnston, at Cassville, only seven miles distant, issued the following battle order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
CASSVILLE, Ga., May 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee: You have displayed the highest qualities of the soldier—firmness in combat, patience under toil. By your courage and skill you have repulsed every assault of the enemy. By marches by day and marches by night, you have defeated every attempt upon your communications.

Your communications are secure. You will now turn to meet his advancing columns. Truly confident in the conduct of the officers, the courage of the soldiers, I lead you to battle. We may confidently trust that the Almight Father will still reward the patriot's toils and bless the patriot's banners.

Cheered by the success of our brothers in Virginia and beyond the Mississippi, our efforts will equal theirs. Strengthened by His support, those efforts will be crowned with like success.

(Signed) JOS. E. JOHNSTON, General.
Official—(Signed) Kinloch Falconer, A. A. G.

BIG SHANTY, Ga., Monday, June 13, 1864.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

An elevation perhaps half a mile in length on the summit, and extending from southeast to northwest, rises before McPherson's command frowningly at a distance of three and a half miles from Big Shanty. It is Kenesaw Mountain. It is said that in the days when the Cherokees inhabited these lands, an Indian chief named Kenesaw, was accidentally killed on that mountain, and hence the name.

On the evening of the 10th McPherson's command came down the Marietta road from Ackworth to this place, which some of us were surprised to find was a railway station, and a village of some pretensions. It is not named on any table of distances which I have seen. The rebels are in force on and around Kenesaw Mountain; their first lines running along the base, and nearly parallel with the railroad and public road, which sweep around the northern face of the mountain in an easterly direction, turning southward then toward Marietta.

KINGSTON REPEATED.

Sherman's locomotives at Kingston whistled in the ears of the retreating Johnston. Here, on the 9th, a rebel train took away a load of wood from this station, and on the 10th they burned a little bridge in front of this place a half mile or so. On the 11th Sherman's train brought down the timbers already framed to rebuild the bridge. The train was distinctly in sight of the rebels on Kenesaw Mountain, and its whistle could be plainly heard. It must have been an encouraging sight to those of them who went to the trouble to burn the Etowah bridge. A citizen, of whom I asked why they did not more effectually destroy the railroad, said that Gov. Brown had protested against the destruction of what is State property, and, as he is not a very willing rebel, they yield the more to him, hoping to conciliate him. In no instance, I believe, are any depot buildings, tanks or the track injured. The road is in excellent order, and our trains can run on it better than on most of our Tennessee railroads.

The following stirring order from Gen. Sherman has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR DALLAS,
June 4, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 17.—The attention of the General Commanding has been called to certain facts, which had already attracted his own attention, and concerning which he orders:

1. In case of skirmish or battle, the wounded must be brought off the field by musicians or non-combatants, distinguished by a badge of white cloth on the left arm. In no case, as long as firing continues, should an armed soldier abandon his command in battle to attend the wounded.—See Par. 734, Army Regulations.

2. Hospitals are too far to the rear of their corps or divisions; they should be kept up as close as possible, and covered by the shape of ground, and not by distance. The Surgeons in charge are responsible that slight wounds and shirking be not the cause of detaining armed men about their hospitals. Each attendant should have at all times about his person the written authority which justifies his presence at the hospital, or in passing to and from the command to which his hospital belongs.

3. Skulking, skirking, and straggling behind in time of danger, are such high detestable crimes that the General Commanding would hardly presume them possible, were it not for his own observation, and the report that at this moment soldiers are found loafing in the cabins, to the rear, as far back as Kingston. The only proper fate of such miscreants is that they be shot, as common enemies to their profession and country; and all officers and patrols sent back to arrest them, will shoot them without mercy on the slightest impudence or resistance. By thus wandering in the rear, they desert their fellows, who expose themselves in battle in the full faith that all on the rolls are present, and they expose themselves to capture and exchange as good soldiers, to which they have no title. It is hereby made the duty of every officer, who finds such skulkers, to deliver them to any Provost-Guard, regardless of corps, to be employed in menial or hard work, such as repairing roads, digging drains, sinks, &c. Officers, if found skulking, will be subjected to the same penalty as enlisted men, viz.: instant death, or the hardest labor and treatment. Absentees not accounted for, should always be mustered as deserters, to deprive them of their pay and bounties, reserved for honest soldiers.

4. All will be styled skulkers who are found to the rear, absent from their proper commands without written authority from their proper commander. Captains cannot give orders or passes beyond their regimental limits; Colonels beyond brigade limits, nor Brigadiers beyond division limits. The Commanding Generals of the three Departments alone can order officers or detachments, with or without wagons, back to Kingston or any other general depot.

5. If unarmed soldiers are found on horses or mules at a distance from their proper command or train, any cavalry escort, or patrol, will make prisoners of the men and appropriate the horse or mule to the use of the cavalry. Orderlies to general officers on duty will be easily recognized by bearing official orders or receipts for the same. But each general officer should provide his orderlies with an official detail, to be carried with him.

Horses or mules sent to forage or to graze should be sent by detachment with arms, and military organization, when they will always be respected.

6. Brigade and regimental Commanders are the proper officers to keep their officers and men to their places. The Commanding General will by his inspectors and in person give this matter full attention, and when the time comes for reports on which to base claims for reward and promotion, no officer having a loose straggling command need expect any favor.

7. The Commanding Generals of the three armies will make this order public, and organize at once guards and patrols to carry it into full effect. By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, NEAR NEW HOPE CHURCH,
June 4, 1864.

The above order will be read at least three times, to every regiment, battery, and detachment of this command. By order of
Maj.-Gen. McPHERSON.
William T. Clark, A. A. G.
Official: J. W. Barnes, A. A. G.

Reported Successes Achieved by Gen. Hooker.

The following reports, which are published in the Nashville *Union*, of June 21, are undoubtedly greatly exaggerated, or Gen. Sherman would long ago have advised us of the news:

"We have just received information that on the 16th Hooker attacked Lost Mountain and carried a portion of the rebel works, capturing over 1,000 prisoners and 12 cannon. About 400 of the prisoners are here now, and others are expected soon.

The position captured by Hooker, and he now holds it, is of the highest importance, as it is on the extreme left of the rebels, and opens the way for a flank movement which, hitherto, has been extremely difficult. If he succeeds in driving the rebels from their works entirely, they can be flanked with ease, and compelled to evacuate their present strong, and, we may add, last position, for they can make no successful stand south of it. If they cannot hold their present works, they can have little hope of making a stand anywhere.

Schofield, at the same time, attacked and captured Pine Hill, a highland between the Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, from the top of which Sherman counted the houses in Marietta. The rebels were driven from their works at the point of the bayonet, and many were captured. This position was subsequently abandoned by our forces.

The reason for the abandonment of the hill, was this: Until Lost Mountain was entirely in our possession, our troops would be constantly exposed to a galling fire, both from the right and the left, which could be no other than very destructive. It is, perhaps, the weakest point in the rebel lines, and will fall into our hands without a struggle, when we get possession of Lost Mountain.

A large number of small arms were picked up on the field, thrown down by the retreating rebels. Of the number we have no accurate information.

A note stuck on a bayonet, found on the field, bore the following inscription: "You d—d Yankee s—ns of b—hs have killed our old Gen. Polk."

We have no estimate of the killed and wounded on either side, but presume it was large. The advantages gained are substantial, and must lead to others of still greater importance.

The rebel lines are very strong, extending from Lost Mountain to Black Jack Mountain, thus covering both Marietta and the railroad. There are rumors of a battle on the 18th, but we have received no confirmation of it.

The following is a list of the captured officers who have arrived: Col. D. R. Hundley, 31st Alabama Infantry; Capt. L. W. Vick, 31st Alabama Infantry; Capt. E. Thompson, 31st Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. G. M. English, 31st Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. E. C. Teague, 31st Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. John T. Adams, 31st Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. C. T. Brown, 31st Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. L. S. Bradford, 31st Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. J. A. Wright, 31st Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. S. K. Hodges, 31st Alabama Infantry; First Lieut. Wm. Haynes, 31st Alabama Infantry; Capt. A. M. Moore, 40th Alabama Infantry; Capt. Hiram Gantt, 40th Alabama Infantry; First Lieut. R. E. R. Heck, 40th Alabama Infantry; First Lieut. W. B. Binham, 40th Alabama Infantry; First Lieut. W.B. Shaver, 40th Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. John Moore, 40th Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. E. H. Ward, 40th Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. B. B. Sauder, 40th Alabama Infantry; Second Lieut. W. N. Goin, Jr., 40th Alabama Infantry; First Lieut. John D. McGill, 48th Tennessee Infantry; Second Lieut. S. H. Stewart, 17th Alabama Infantry, Second Lieut. John B. Davis, 40th Mississippi Infantry.

Later.—A gentleman who left the front on Friday evening arrived here yesterday P. M. He reports a heavy battle on our right on Friday, and that the losses on both sides were very great. Of the result he knew nothing. Large numbers of wounded were being brought back to Big Shanty.

GEN. SWEENY THANKS HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR DALLAS, GA.,
June, 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15—The General Commanding takes this opportunity of again extending his thanks to the troops under his command for their gallant and meritorious conduct in repulsing the enemy's assaults of our lines on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, as also repelling the repeated assaults of the enemy during the night of the 29th ultimo. During the engagement of the 28th ultimo, the men of the Second Iowa and Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers held the front line with the most determined spirit of valor and heroism, while the same may be said of the troops composing the Second Brigade, (the Twelfth and Sixty-sixth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio Infantry Vols.,) during the midnight assaults on the 29th ult. The second line, composed of the Fifty-second Illinois and Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry—though not engaged on this occasion—were ready to aid their comrades in front if they needed it, or for any other emergency that might arise, their valor being too well known to be doubted for a moment.

Without signal mention of any regiment at this time, it is sufficient for the brave troops of this command, for their country and for their friends, to know that their commanding officer feels proud of their gallant conduct, their endurance and promptness during five sucessive days, in which they were engaged with the enemy.

Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, who were at no time absent from their post, and fought their battery with the utmost coolness and determination.

By order of T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
L. H. Everts, Captain and A. A. G.

The Difficulties of Gen. Sherman's Advance.

From the Cincinnati Times, June 20.

It is stated by those who know that the movement of Gen. Sherman from Dallas to his present position has proved one of the most difficult of his advance. Operating in a rugged and wooded country, possessing superior advantages for defence, ignorant, in a great measure, of its topography, he is compelled to advance with the utmost caution in the face of an active enemy watching to take advantage of his superior acquaintance with the theatre of operations.

Though there has been no very heavy engagement since that of the 28th of May, our army has been harassed by the almost incessant skirmishing with which the enemy has sought to disconcert its movements. The incessant picket firing by day, interspersed with the shelling of our camps, batteries and trains, has been succeeded by frequent night attacks, which have taxed our troops with loss of sleep—making a still further drain upon energies exhausted by marching and the fatiguing duties of the campaign. Fortunately, the supplies continue abundant, the possession of the railroad enabling Gen. Sherman to bring up supplies largely in advance of his actual necessities.

A New District in Gen. Sherman's Division.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
CHATTANOOGA, June 15, 1854.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—1. Pursuant to paragraph 1, Special Field Order No. 22, Military Division of the Mississippi, dated June 2, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the district of the Etowah, comprised as follows: Of the country from Bridgeport to Allatoona, including Cleveland, Rome and the country east as far as controlled by the Federal troops.

2. The reports and returns of the effective and aggregate strength of the several commands and detachments now garrisoning the district will be made to these headquarters, as required by existing orders; but this order will not relieve such commanding officers from making regular returns and reports to their respective superior commanders as heretofore.

3. Capt. S. B. Moe, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is announced as Assistant-Adjutant-General on duty at these headquarters. He will be respected accordingly.

(Official.) JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

Execution of Guerrillas.

FOUR REBELS HUNG IN NASHVILLE.

From the Nashville Union, June 18.

Five men were hung yesterday at the State Prison. They were tried and sentenced by a Military Commission at Tullahoma, last March, Col. E. A. Cannon, of the Thirteenth New-Jersey, acting as President of the Commission. They were charged and found guilty as follows:

William P. Lemmond, citizen, charged first, with murder; second, assault with intent to kill; third, robbery.

Cyrus Lee Cathey, citizen, charges the same as the foregoing.

Jesse B. Nerron, citizen, same charges.

Thomas R. West, citizen, same charges, and also with bushwhacking.

Benjamin F. West, citizen, murder and robbery.

After a fair hearing, the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to death. The findings and sentence were approved by the General Commanding, and by the President, who directed that the prisoners be executed on the 17th of June, 1864.

Lemmond was a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., and has a mother, one sister and two brothers living there. He was a tall, handsome built man, with a powerful frame, light-blue eyes, and rather a pleasant countenance. He was at one time a member of the Seventeenth Mississippi rebel regiment, and was captured a year ago.

Cathey was a native of North Carolina, but was raised in this State. His mother and the remainder of the family reside in Lincoln County. He leaves a widow and one child. Before the war he bore an unblemished reputation. He had served in the rebel army, as a private in the Forty-fourth Tennessee, and was wounded at Chickamauga. He was a fine-looking man.

Nerron was a native of Marshall County, Ala. His father and sister reside in Lincoln County. He was formerly a member of the Thirty-second (rebel) Tennessee Regiment. He was captured last Summer. He was by no means a wicked-looking man; on the contrary, he had rather an amiable face.

Thos. R. West was a native of Lincoln County, and only eighteen years of age. He was a slender built boy, with blue eyes and light hair; and formerly a member of Thirty-second (rebel) Tennessee Regiment. His mother, brother and two sisters live in Lincoln County.

Benj. F. West, was a cousin of Thomas R., and also a native of Lincoln County. He has a mother, two brothers and two sisters residing in Marshall County, Tenn. He was a member of Forrest's cavalry, at the time he participated in the inhuman deed which cost him his life. He was a man of prepossessing appearance, had fine dark eyes, and a round symmetrical form, a model of manly physical developement.

For upward of a fortnight previous to their execution, the prisoners exhibited much concern touching the preparations for their future state. They were attended in their religious exercises by Rev. J. W. Mason, of Lebanon, Ohio, and Rev. J. J. Thompson, of Hamilton, Ohio. Cathey and Nerron, in particular, were sincere and devout; whilst Lemmond and Benjamin West were baptized several days ago. Cathey's wife and child remained with him the night before the execution.

Preparations were made for the execution previous to 9 o clock A. M., yesterday. Major Sherman and Capt. Trent were the officers detailed by Col. Horner to carry into effect the sentence of the Commission. In front of the Penitentiary were drawn up several companies of the Thirty-first Wisconsin, while squads of the same regiment surrounded the institution to repress any undue excitement. The scaffold was erected in a little yard to the left of the main entrance, and was surrounded by about a hundred men of the Thirty-first Wisconsin, in command of Col. West.

The arrangements for the execution were excellent throughout, thanks to the wisdom and humane promptings of our efficient Provost-Marshal, and but a small number of spectators were present. But very few were there who went simply to gratify a prurient curiosity.

A few minutes after 10½ o'clock the culprits ascended the terrible platform, accompanied by their spiritual advisers, a squad of soldiers, and the officers who had charge of the execution. They all walked up to the scaffold with firmness, and stood side by side, evidently with slight emotion, and immediately gave themselves up to religious exercises.

After the usual ceremonies, on such occasions, the process of binding their bodies and limbs commenced; in a short time all was arranged, and the fatal ropes were adjusted around their necks. The moment Cathey felt the rope about his neck, he betrayed uneasiness, soon became unconscious, and sunk down as far as the rope permitted. This painful episode, coupled with increasing stoicism on the part of his companions—excepting perhaps, Nerron, who, though firm, gave every exhibition of penitence—produced a sensation not soon to be forgotten.

Each of the men made a few remarks, the tenor of which was an asseveration of their innocence. Cathey and Nerron earnestly declared they were not guilty of the crimes imputed to them; but added that they were willing to die and felt assured of immortal happiness. Lemmond could merely assert his innocence, in broken accents, but was otherwise calm and resigned. The two Wests, as the scene was prolonged, grew more bold, and less penitent, and after asserting their freedom from guilt, stated that they were but honest rebel soldiers, affirmed their belief in the justness of the rebel cause, and said they would die true rebel soldiers.

At precisely 11 o'clock, the white caps were drawn over their heads, the scaffolding was sprung, and the souls of the condemned launched into eternity.

A Disgraceful Surrender—Bardstown, Ky., Captured by the Rebels.

From the Louisville Journal, June 20.

Affairs along the Nashville railroad were quiet yesterday. The regular trains left the city depot and arrived on time. The rebel force which made a dash at the road below Lebanon Junction, on Saturday night, retreated from the line this morning without doing any damage. Capt. Jesse has dropped his old military title and assumed a new one. He is growing ambitious, and now aspires to the dignity and emoluments of a colonel. His ranks are rapidly swelled by recruits in his movement through the State. His only trouble seems to be to obtain arms sufficient for his men. It requires but little effort to splendidly mount them. On Saturday morning Jesse divided his force into two columns, and sent them to operate in different directions. One division, numbering 150 men, made a feint on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad while the other advanced on Bardstown. Twenty-five convalescents, splendidly armed, under command of Lieut. Driskell, of the Forty-eighth Kentucky, were sent from the barracks in this city on Friday to garrison the latter place. On Saturday morning the Lieutenant telegraphed to Col. Farleigh that the rebels were advancing upon the town—that he had barricaded the Court-house, making it a strong position, and it was his intention to offer stubborn resistance. The Colonel replied that he expected him to hold his position, and urged him to fight at all hazards, and hold out as long as possible, as ample force was being hurried to his assistance. With these instructions it was thought that the town would be held. The Colonel felt confident in the ability of the Lieutenant to do so, as he was well aware that a majority of Jesse's men were without arms, and, therefore, unable to aid in the attack. A cavalvy force was ordered to move rapidly down the Bardstown Pike, cut off the retreat of the rebels, and effect their capture. If Lieut. Driskell had made a show of resistance the plan would have been successful. Jesse invested the town, and sent in a flag of truce to the court-house, demanding the surrender of the garrison. At the sight of the rabble foe the Lieutenant's courage deserted him, and he surrendered on the first demand, without the firing of a single gun. If he had been brave enough to offer battle he could have repulsed every assault that might have been made. His men were in safe position behind strong barricades, and in no danger whatever. The rebel bullets would have whistled harmlessly through the air, while they could have rained a deadly fire on the advancing foe. Under the circumstances, the surrendering was cowardly, treacherous, and criminal. After relieving the Federal prisoners of their arms and ammunition, Jesse hastily paroled them and set them at liberty. Learning that a force of Federal cavalry was advancing on the town for the purpose of rendering succor to the garrison, he secured his booty and commenced a rapid retreat. Our cavalry arrived at Bardstown a short time after the departure of the rebels, and learned with deep surprise and regret of the surrender of the twenty-five men under Driskell. Jesse crossed the railroad late on Saturday evening at Boston. He destroyed a small bridge and the water-tank. The damage is slight, and the work can be easily repaired. When last heard from, the two rebel columns had formed a junction, and the united force was moving in the direction of Litchfield. The cavalry are in pursuit. We understand that Lieut. Driskell will be Court-martialed for his disgraceful surrender.

The Dahlgren Orders.—Our readers will remember that we some time since stated the fact that we had received from London a photolithographic copy of the "orders" alleged to have been found on the person of Col. Dahlgren, for the destruction of Richmond and the massacre of Jefferson Davis and his cabinet.

This copy has been submitted by us to the nearest friends and relatives of the gallant young soldier, to blacken whose memory it has been published to the world under the auspices of the Confederate authorities; and we are glad, without being surprised, to learn from them that the "orders" are not in the handwriting of Col. [illegible], that the signature of those orders is not his signature; and that the whole document, as it appears in the "authorized" London reproduction, is a bold and bare-faced forgery, lacking even the semblance of authenticity in the eyes of those who are familiar with the chirography, to say nothing of the character of Col. Ulric Dahlgren.

By whom this base thing was first devised we do not pretend even to divine. It is difficult to comprehend how men who ask the favorable regard of the world for their cause, can have fallen into so gross a blunder as is this crime against the name and fame of a brave and loyal enemy. If the forgery was invented to excuse the atrocities which there is unfortunately too much reason to believe were perpetrated upon the dead body of the young hero, it will now recoil with tenfold infamy upon its [illegible] authors.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Inside View of Morgan's Raid.

DIARY OF ONE OF HIS OFFICERS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CYNTHIANA, Monday, June 20, 1864.

Yesterday the correspondence and diary of a rebel officer were picked up on the battle-field and placed at my disposal. The diary, while rather common-place in its character, reveals a poverty in purse, a laxity in morals, and a commissary department exhausted, as incentives to a raid on the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. It is a fact susceptible of proof that rebels in Kentucky had written Morgan to come now, because Ohio was stripped of her National Guards who had been almost entirely sent to the Army of the Potomac, and an easy conquest was anticipated.

The diary from which we condense the following sketch of the raid, was written by Lieut. T. J. Carpenter, of the Second Cavalry Battalion, Col. D. Howard Smith. Carpenter left South Carolina to join Morgan's command, April 14, well supplied with funds, and expecting to be First Lieutenant. It seems that Confederate rags were in light supply with Morgan's command, as Carpenter's arrival was the signal for a requisition on his funds. In the memoranda of loans we notice $75 to Col. Smith, $180 to Capt. J. T. Callaway, and $10 to Lieut. Geo. Robley. Carpenter's trip from Columbia, S. C., to Bristol, Va., was prosaic, except that "on the trip my clothing was stole on the night of the 18th." He met Morgan's dismounted men at Glade Springs on the 23d of April, and was assigned to the command of Company K, Ninth Tennessee, until May 2. The muster-roll of the company contains fifteen names. On the 2d of May he reported to Morgan's mounted command, and was reduced to the rank of Second Lieutenant. From that date to the 13th the command saw much hard marching—"fifty-six miles a day, and nothing to eat, or feed my horse." May 14, "remained at Wytheville, and no forage for our horses, and horses very pore and week." May 16, arrived at Saltville, "and now in camp, with no forage for my horse, and but little to eat for myself." May 17, "had for breakfast fat meat and coarse corn bread, as usual. * * Capt. Calloway was put under arrest for stealing a bee gum, and allowing the boys to burn rales." Nothing daunted by Calloway's arrest, the next day Carpenter "went out in the country foraging and got some fine honey;" but he was discreet enough to leave it out of camp in other hands. May 22, command near Chinck Mountain. Orders to saddle up for a move. Confusion in the command, horses stolen; roll call to see who is missing. May 23, in Lebanon. Gave three pistol cartridges for a partridge for my supper. Provisions at all times scanty. May 25, we paid $10 for two ginneys, and eat them without bread. May 26, a pleasant morning rather cloudy and election in Lebanon, and a great many of the boys tight, pretending to be great friends of the candidate, until they drank up his brandy and then change to another one that has brandy, and so on. * * Stole a little corn from Capt. Calloway for my horse, the first my horse has had in three days. May 27, had a breakfast of stolen shoat, killed by Kelley and given to me. May 28, Buck Norman shot at last night, for stealing onions. May 29, nothing to eat to-day. Our rations reduced to one handfull of meal per day and three ounces of meat. Never so hungry in my life. May 30; the dismounted men passed through Lebanon en route, supposed for Kentucky. May 31, at 2 o'clock, left Lebanon, en route for Kentucky. June 1, we are all sitting by our camp fires very hungry with nothing to eat, and no prospect for any to-day. Later in the day he notes: We are now in camp about 18 miles of Pound Gap, very hungry and nothing for our horses to eat—no grass. June 2—Now in Gladeville. Have drawn rations. The boys in their perfect glory, and enjoying themselves on crackers and good old bacon. We drew four days' rations, two crackers per day, and meat in proportion. June 2—Had passed through Pound Gap, failing to entrap the Union scouts. Nine o'clock at night—Halted, much fatigued and horses nearly played out. June 3—Twenty miles from Pound Gap. Have marched the entire day up and down mountains, a terrible road, or more correctly speaking, path, called by the Kentucky Yanks the rebel path, and sure enough it is a rebel path, not exceeding seven *feet* wide, unless it is down in the branches. June 4, passed down Troublesome Creek 20 miles. Many of the horses broken down and left on the road to perish. Get corn for our horses for the first time. June 5, twenty more miles down Troublesome Creek, and crossed it 52 times. Had plenty of corn; caught and killed 2 bushwhackers; captured Jacksonville and Hazel Green without resistance. June 8, traveled all last night without rest, sleep or anything to eat, and attacked the Yanks this morning at Mount Sterling. Whipped them. We lost three Captains. Our boys treated themselves to everything from books and clothing to all kinds of eatables. Had four killed and ten wounded. Advanced to Winchester fifteen miles, and captured it without resistance. May 9, courier came in and reports the Yanks surprised and whipped our dismounted men last night at Mount Sterling. They were in the town plundering and drinking. June 10, at 2 o'clock in the morning, we attacked Lexington and entered the town. We have driven them in the fort, and are now in possession of the city, the boys all right, the town on fire, a most magnificent scene, all the Union houses on fire. What a warm reception we were greeted with by the women. Cheer after cheer was sent up for Gen. Morgan, as we passed through the town. We were treated to everything that heart could desire or appetite crave. Our loss was a few wounded. We left at 10 o'clock for a different battle-field. I volunteered as a scout. Sixty-seven of us were sent in advance to Frankfort. We drove in the pickets, charged the town, captured two pieces of artillery, but superior numbers (a squad of boys and contrabands) came against us and we had to fall back. Our losses nothing. We then passed through Stamping Ground village at night, then through Oxford, and on to the battle-field of Cynthiana. Gen. Morgan attacked there this morning, and captured Gen. Hobson. We are now resting for the first time in three days and nights, been going all the time. Our losses of to-day's fight are six killed and about seventy-five wounded. The town of Cynthiana is almost destroyed by fire. Both parties set houses on fire. We are now in line of battle.

I swapped horses to-day and got one of the finest mares in Kentucky—(on which doubtless he attempted to escape, and left no sign behind him but the letters and an unfinished diary found on the field.

SIGMA.

FORREST'S MOVEMENTS.

Raid Against Railroads—Attempt to Cross the Tennessee—The Fight with Sturgis—Wounded Killed by Rebels.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, June 18.

Gen. Rousseau, in command here, has received from various sources numerous reports of the approach of Forrest to this vicinity. Gen. R. S. Granger, in command at Decatur, reports that Roddy had left Forrest, and was then in his front, about seven miles from Decatur. A scouting party sent out by Granger had captured an out-post of six men, securing them and their horses. Col. Patterson, commanding a rebel brigade, was at Courtland.

On the day following—yesterday—Gen. Granger reported Forrest had attempted to cross the river at Florence but had failed in the attempt. He had then moved to Eastport where he had found flats and rafts and intended making a second attempt to cross. Nothing had been received to indicate either success or failure in this attempt.

Gen. Rousseau has made every preparation to receive the rebels, and has placed his defences along the railroads and in the towns of importance, in the very best conditions. The numerical force of the garrison has been increased as far as possible, and more cavalry has been asked for. Forrest will doubtless make a desperate effort, first at the Nashville and Decatur Road, and then the other railroad communications of Gen. Sherman. If vigilance and wakefulness can defeat him, however, Rousseau will give him few chances for success.

A person in the Government secret service lately had an interview with the rebel Roddy, at Fulton, Ala. The rebel had just returned from the fight with Sturgis, and stated that the rebel loss amounted to about 800. He said Sturgis' loss was [illegible] prisoners, 1,000 dead and 550 wounded. On the spy expressing surprise at the unusual discrepancy between the killed and wounded, *the rebel replied that Forrest had killed all the wounded who were unable to march to Columbus, Ga.* This story would be hardly credible if told of any other than Forrest. It is a most horrible statement, and I trust for the sake of humanity may prove false. SCHRAPNEL.

Bounty-Brokers in New-Jersey.—There is an organized gang of bounty-swindlers in New-York, who depredate extensively in this State. They are shrewd, sharp fellows, and are seldom caught. We have heard of instances where some of these rascals have enlisted five times in New-Jersey, receiving $400 each time. An officer of the Thirty-fourth informed us yesterday that twelve hundred men had been equipped for his regiment. Of these about three hundred and fifty deserted before leaving the State, and about two hundred more on the route to Tennessee.—*Trenton Republican, June 24.*

Funeral of Gen. Morgan.—Gen. James St. Clair Morgan was buried from the residence of his brother, at Germantown. His funeral was attended by officers of the army and the Third Provost Guard. The interment took place at North Laurel Hill. Four of the guard who attended the funeral, were sun-struck. Their names are Joseph Thorp, John Arnold, —— Bryant and Harvey Sibley.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 24.*

VIRGINIA.

The Restored Government of Virginia—History of the New State of Things.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In accordance with my promise to you, made some days ago, I herewith transmit you a condensed statement or history of the restored Government of Virginia, hoping you will have the kindness to give it a place in the columns of your paper, and sincerely desiring that other leading journals of the country may copy it. We, as loyal Virginians, are anxious that our political history should be fully understood, for it seems to the writer that our political *status* is no better or more clearly understood outside of the State than is the complexion of political parties in the great State of New-York. I believe it is not considered a mark of ignorance on the part of any gentleman outside of your State not to understand the complexion and phases of your various political organizations. I assure you there is none of the complexity connected with our history that attaches to your local politics.

On the 17th day of April, 1861, the convention at Richmond passed what was called the Ordinance of Secession for Virginia. Immediately upon the passage of that ordinance, a number of the Union members of the convention from the western part of the State, being threatened with personal violence on account of their opposition to the ordinance, left Richmond and returned to their homes. About the 22d day of April, 1861, Hon. S. S. CARLYLE introduced resolutions in a public meeting held in Clarksburgh, providing for the calling of a convention of the people. The day for the meeting of this convention was fixed for the 10th of May, 1861, and Wheeling as the place at which it was to assemble. The resolutions providing for this convention called upon each county to send delegates.

The convention met in conformity with this call, but after mature deliberation considered it premature to take any decisive action further than to pass strong resolutions denouncing secession, and recommending the people to vote against the ordinance passed at Richmond, which was to be submitted to them for their ratification or rejection at the general election to be held on the fourth Thursday of May of that year. It also appointed a committee of seven members as a committee of safety, and ordered an election of members to another convention. This convention was to be composed of double the number of members to which each county was entitled as regarded members of the Legislature. The members of the General Assembly, opposed to secession, and elected at the ensuing election, were also to be members of the convention. The convention thus provided for was to meet at the City of Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, "*to take into consideration what was best to be done for Virginia.*" The Committee of Safety was to appoint a Central Committee for each county to superintend the election and make return of the delegates elected, other than those elected to the General Assembly.

On the 11th day of June, 1861, the convention thus provided for convened in the City of Wheeling. It was organized by the appointment of a temporary Chairman, a Committee on Permanent Organization and a Committee on Credentials. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, among other things, that each member of the convention, before taking his seat permanently, should be required to take the following oath:

> "I solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the Ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling, on the 11th day of June, 1861."

About thirty counties were represented in this convention, the residue of the State being overrun by rebels already in arms, and all the members save one took the above oath, and he went to Richmond.

On the 15th day of June the convention, after reviewing the action of the Secession Convention at Richmond, and the action of the executive and other officers of the State, elected by the people, who had attached themselves to the cause of the so-called Confederate States, adopted the following among other ordinances:

> "We, therefore, the delegates here assembled in convention to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the loyal citizens of Virginia may demand, having maturely considered the premises; and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced unless some regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted, and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare, that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth, and that all acts of said convention and executive, tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and that the offices of all who adhere to the said convention and executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are vacated."

By another ordinance the convention provided that "A Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney General for the State of Virginia, shall be elected by this convention, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices, by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office for six months, or until their successors in office shall be elected." This ordinance required the General Assembly to provide for such election.

On the 20th day of June, 1861, the convention elected the officers provided for in this ordinance.

On the next day the Governor so elected called on the President of the United States, for assistance to suppress the domestic violence then raging in the State. The following is a copy of the application made:

> COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, }
> WHEELING, June 21, 1861. }
>
> *To His Excellency the President of the United States:*
>
> SIR: Reliable information has been received at this department from various parts of the State that large numbers of evil-minded persons have banded together in military organizations with intent to overthrow the Government of the State; and for that purpose have called to their aid like-minded persons from other States, who, in pursuance of such call, have invaded this Commonwealth. They are now making war on the loyal people of the State. They are pressing citizens against their consent into their military organization, and seizing and appropriating their property to aid in the rebellion.
>
> I have not at my command sufficient military force to suppress this rebellion and violence. The Legislature cannot be convened in time to act in the premises; it therefore becomes my duty as Governor of this Commonwealth to call on the Government of the United States for aid to repress such rebellion and violence.
>
> I therefore earnestly request that you will furnish a military force to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and to protect the good people of this Commonwealth from domestic violence.
>
> I have the honor to be, with great respect,
> your obedient servant.
> (Signed,) F. H. PEIRPOINT, Governor.

This letter was replied to by the President, through the then Secretary of War, as follows:

> WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1861.
>
> SIR: In reply to your application of the 21st instant, for the aid of the Federal Government to repel from Virginia the lawless invaders now perpetrating every species of outrage upon persons and property, throughout a large portion of the State, the President directs me to say that a large additional force will soon be sent to your relief.
>
> * * *
>
> The President, however, never supposed that a brave and free people, though surprised and unarmed, could long be subjected by a class of political adventurers always adverse to them; and the fact that they have already rallied, reorganized their government, and checked the march of these invaders, demonstrates how justly he appreciated them.
>
> The failure, hitherto, of the State authorities, in consequence of the circumstances to which I have adverted, to organize its quota of troops called for by the President, imposed upon him the necessity of providing himself for their organization; and this has been done to some extent. But instructions have now been given to the agents of the Federal Government to proceed hereafter under your directions, and the company and field officers will be commissioned by you.
>
> I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
> Your obedient servant,
> (Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
> Secretary of War.
>
> Hon. FRANCIS H. PEIRPOINT, Governor Commonwealth of Virginia, Wheeling, Va.

Thus it was that the restoration of the State of Virginia was effected, and thus it was that it was recognized by the Federal Government.

The Legislature was immediately convened by the Governor elect through a proclamation. It at once declared vacant the seats of R. M. T. HUNTER and JAMES M. MASON, Senators in Congress, from the fact that they had accepted office from the so-called Confederate States, and proceeded to the election of new Senators. Hons. JOHN S. CARLYLE and WAITMAN T. WILLEY were the gentlemen elected to the Senate, and Congress being in session, they at once took their seats without opposition.

Hons. W. BROWN and K. V. WHALEY were elected as Representatives to the Thirty-seventh Congress on the 4th Thursday of May, 1861—the same day the vote on secession was taken—and at once repaired to Washington and took their seats, no one objecting.

The Governor then ordered an election, in what was then known as the Eleventh Congressional District, and Hon. J. G. BLAIR was elected and took his seat in the Lower House of Congress.

This action of both Houses of Congress, in the reception of members from Virginia, fully confirmed the previous action of the President in his recognition of the restored State authorities.

Strange as it may seem, a large majority of the office-holders of the State—both State and county officers—became tainted with treason, and adhered to the rebel cause. The convention, apprised of this fact, passed an ordinance requiring the Governor to demand of all officers in the Commonwealth to take and subscribe, and deposit with the Secretary of State, the following oath to purge themselves of treason, or as a test of their loyalty to the Federal Government:

> "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of Virginia, or in the ordinances of the convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th of February, 1861, to the contrary, notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia, as vindicated and restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861."

On failure of any officer to take this oath it was made the duty of the Governor to delare the office vacant and order an election to fill the vacancy, or to require the party having authority to appoint a successor.

This oath was afterward required by the Legislature to be taken by all parties doing business under a license from the State, and also by Grand Jurors and merchants' clerks. This requirement has since been rigidly enforced in every section where the restored Government has been in operation.

The Convention which assembled on the 11th day of June, 1861, adjourned about the 26th of the same month, to meet again on the 8th of August, following. At this second meeting, preliminary steps were taken for dividing the State, by submitting the question to the voters of the counties composing the new State of West Virginia, and also providing, at the same time, for the election of delegates for the proposed new State, to meet at Wheeling, if the people favored the division, and frame a constitution for the same. The people indorsed the movement, the convention met and framed a constitution, and submitted it to the people for their ratification or rejection, and they accepted it. The Legislature afterwards gave its sanction to the movement. This proposition for the division of the State, together with the new constitution adopted and ratified, was submitted to Congress, and after some delay, was sanctioned through a bill submitted for that purpose, which bill the President signed.

The new State of West Virginia was then organized under the constitution thus provided. On the 20th day of June, 1861, Hon. ARTHUR J. BOREMAN was inaugurated its Governor.

The Legislature had provided that when the State of West Virginia should become organized, the Governor might move the seat of government to such place in the old State as he might deem expedient. In conformity with this law, Gov. PEIRPOINT removed the archives of the State to Alexandria, and declared it, by proclamation, to be the temporary Capital of the State. Several of the old State officers removed with the removal of the seat of government, and the affairs of the Commonwealth have since been successfully conducted at this point.

FRANCIS H. PEIRPOINT was appointed Governor of the State by the convention which convened at Wheeling in the Spring of 1861. He served by appointment until the next regular election. In the Spring of 1862 he was elected by the people to fill the unexpired term of JOHN LETCHER, whose term of office did not expire until Dec. 31, 1863, but whose office had been declared vacant by the ordinance above alluded to. He was reelected by the loyal voters of the old State, at the general election held on the fourth Thursday of May, 1863, and was inaugurated for four years, on the 1st day of January, 1864.

The General Assembly of Virginia, under the restored Government, met at Alexandria in regular session on the first Monday of December, 1863, and passed an act providing for the election of delegates to a convention, to alter, amend, revise, or to form a new Constitution for the State. The members of this convention were duly and legally elected by the people. The convention met on the 13th day of February, 1864, and on the 11th day of March following, *it adopted a clause, with but one dissenting voice, abolishing Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, in the State forever.* This provision provides that minors of African descent may be apprenticed in the same condition with white children, and prohibits the Legislature from making any law contravening the provision. Under the constitution and laws of the restored Government, therefore, when the rebellion shall be suppressed within our borders, the Government will be in loyal hands, and conducted, as it is now, on the most liberal democratic or republican principle.

Some objection has been raised to the Constitutional Convention above alluded to. These objections may be stated as follows:

First—That the number constituting the convention was too small; and

Second—That the convention did not submit its action to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The answer to the first objection is, that every county then within the Federal lines was represented. More than one-tenth of the entire State was represented.

The President's proclamation liberated a portion of the slaves in the State, while Slavery still existed in the larger portion of the territory represented in the convention. The State officers, according to their oaths of office, were bound to enforce the laws, however repugnant it might be to them. The old Constitution recognized the institution, and forbid the Legislature to liberate the slaves. The officers of the Federal army were charged with the duty of carrying out the Emancipation Proclamation. This, it will readily be perceived, brought the State and Federal authorities into conflict. A Justice would order a slave arrested and returned to his master, and a squad of soldiers would be ordered to effect his release. The abolition of Slavery, therefore, became a necessity, in order that the State and Federal authorities might work in harmony for the restoration of civil law and good order.

The answer to the second objection is, that it was useless to submit the Constitution thus amended to a vote of the people for their ratification or rejection. Suppose that only one-eighth of the State had been represented in this convention. The adoption of the Constitution by that one-eighth would have been no expression of opinion of the other seven-eights. No one is so foolish as to maintain that the adoption or rejection of the Constitution by this one-eighth would have been any expression of public sentiment throughout the State. The convention was called for the purpose of abolishing Slavery. The delegates were elected with the full understanding of what they were to do, and they did it. Therefore the submission of the Constitution to another vote of the people, while a large majority of them had already expressed their opinion in its favor by the delegates whom they had elected for an avowed and well understood purpose, would have been a piece of supreme folly.

I might answer both objections thus: The rebels forced upon the loyal people a state of affairs which rendered this action on their part necessary for self-preservation. If the loyal portion of our community had inaugurated the existing state of affairs within our borders, and then undertaken to do what they did, still being in a minority, the matter would have worn a greatly different aspect. The object of the loyal people of the State was to free the slaves and restore civil law, in order that the benefits of a Republican Government, in theory and practice, might be enjoyed. If a majority of the people hereafter desire to change their organic laws they can do so, but a slave once free can never again be enslaved unless with his own consent. Virginia, therefore, as at present restored, must forever remain free from the taint and blighting effects of an institution which has paralyzed her for so many years past. *

GRAND VOLUNTEER DEMONSTRATION IN CANADA.

3,000 Volunteer and Regular Soldiery, and 19,000 Spectators present at the Drummondville Review.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CANADA, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

The people of Canada are avowedly a rather excitable population; when once their sympathies are reached they will do a great deal more than perhaps the outside world would credit them with. Thus, when the subject of volunteering was first broached, they turned a deaf ear—dubbing the aspirants for bubble reputation," feather-bed soldiers," and with other titles quite as disheartening as they were unenviable, and to a certain extent uncalled for. On a certain occasion, however, a prominent British statesman, who spoke more truth than poetry, remarked in Parliament that Canadians, in case of a disturbance with foreign Powers, would be obliged to guard themselves and their homes by local or volunteer soldiery—further saying that Canada was not behaving in that upright, loyal and manly spirit which should characterize the people who boasted of being descendants of the great Anglo-Saxon race, and also the subjects of Britain's Queen, VICTORIA I. This sneer had more effect upon the sensibilities of Canadians generally, than anything which had been done or said for years previous. Then, again, the event known as the *Trent* affair, added fuel to the fire, the consequence being that men of influence, prominent politicians and ambitious citizens called for the organization of a strong volunteer force. The events of 1861 had electrified the nervous and caused the loyal and brave to tremble; the eyes of the world were upon little Canada, and she must prove to her Queen that her sons were equal to any emergency. Government authorized the organization of volunteer corps in every section of the Province. In 1862 the House of Assembly was informed that there were at that period 13,390 volunteers—but that nearly 1,450 of these had failed to be properly organized, and disbanded—the really efficient numbering 11,940. From June, 1862, to February, 1863, the force increased wonderfully, and at that date a total organization of 25,010 was reported. Drill instructors from the regiments of the line and twenty Brigade Majors, ten for Lower and ten for Upper Canada, were appointed to superintend the companies of volunteers, and the progress which was observable every month at battalion drill, or on brigade field-days, astonished the people of Canada, who then acknowledged the fact that private citizens (though they had snoozed in feather-beds) made as promising soldiers as ever shouldered muskets. In September, 1863, a grand volunteer demonstration took place at Brantford, and shortly after another at Toronto, several thousand volunteers being present, and executing the intricate evolutions of a field day with a precision which was highly eulogized by old military men. Another display of this description took place at Drummondville, near Niagara Falls, on Friday, June 17 inst., and as the most perfect success attended the affair, I inclose you a brief sketch of proceedings—not confining myself to the review alone, as the circumstances and surroundings were in themselves as amusing and instructive as the principal feature of the occasion.

AT THE FALLS.

Believe me, it is not my intention to allude to the world's great cataract. Your readers are all thoroughly acquainted with the varieties of this famed waterfall, but as the trains which were to convey the volunteers were all two or three hours behind, I took the liberty of stepping into several institutions, and what your correspondent there saw may not prove uninteresting. The Clifton House was crowded—there were red coats, gold-laced-coats, "slashed doublets," and every description of British uniform observable; the galleries surrounding the hotel were crowded, the cliffs overhanging the Niagara River were covered by excursionists, and altogether the scene was one of the most interesting that has transpired in this district since the visit of the Prince of Wales—a far greater number of travelers being present on this than on the former specified occasion. After winding myself down a corkscrew or spiral flight of stairs, followed by a huge Canadian citizen of unmistakable African descent—after gazing at the stupendous wonder above me—and then "worshipped at the Mecca of landscape beauty"—after peering into "The Devil's Hole," and listening to various traditionary narratives, related in a really piquant manner by an intelligent guide, I came to the conclusion that the most agreeable manner of closing the general inspection would be to visit that pioneer of curiosity cages—the Barnett Museum. I went, and, as usual, the splendid collection of artificial and natural wonders presented a perfect forest of beasts, birds, and creeping things. But the *Niagara Falls Album*, perhaps, is the most interesting object in the Museum, to those who can appreciate the study of human nature through reading the emanations therein recorded. As you may be aware, this Album has been written in by thousands. Some of the selections are good, whilst others "very rediculous." In skimming over a back volume of the Album I came across a pleasant effusion which reads very much like the racy verses written by J. G. SAXE; a few lines may prove apropos:

"TO NIAGARA.

The roar of the waters! sublime is the sound,
Which forever is heard from the cataract's steep;
How grand, how majestic, how vast, how profound!
Like the snore of a pig when he's buried in sleep!

And, O! should some mortal—how dreadful the doom!—
Descend to the spot where the whirlpool carouses,
Alas! he would find there a wild, foaming tomb;
Or, at at least he'd be likely to fracture his trowsers."

But while I have been trifling, the main feature of my visit is approaching. The sound of music floats in a most sentimental manner from the vicinity of the Clifton House, and the fact to proclaim that the troops are arriving.

THE GENERAL AND SUITE.

Maj.-Gen. G. T. NAPIER, C. B., Commandant of the Upper Canada District, who was to assume command, had already taken rooms at the Clifton, together with his suite: Lieut.-Col. MOUNTAIN, R. A.; Capt. HALL; Capt. TURNER, R. A.; Lieut. ROUTHE: Capt. ENGLAND; Capt. GRIFFITHS, Sixty-third Regiment; Maj. BOWLES, do.; Lieut.-Col. CUMBERLAND, of the Royal Volunteers of Toronto; Mr. STABB, of the Sixteenth Regiment, and Mr. HOWEY, Sixteenth Regiment.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

At 11 o'clock the band of the Sixty-third Regiment advanced from the Suspension Bridge toward the Museum, playing a stirring quickstep, whilst the Sixty-third Regiment, numbering 550 tried regulars, followed, under command of Lieut.-Col. CARTER, accompanied by the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. KINAHAN. Various volunteer companies came next, then a splendid battery of Royal Artillery, under command of Col. HOSTE, of the Hamilton Regulars; shortly after Capt. MORRISON'S Military Train Regulars, as cavalry, arrived, all marching up in a northerly direction to the review grounds. Two staff officers—Capt. ENGLAND, R. A., and Mr. BELL, A. D. C.—were appointed, their duty being to meet the Captains of volunteer companies and give them directions as to the manner in which they were to proceed. By 12 o'clock volunteers from all parts of the Western Province had arrived, but owing to the breaking of a rail on the Great Western Railway numerous trains were delayed, the consequence being that the review did not commence until 4 o'clock—the last battalion to arrive being that from London, a very fine corps, numbering five companies—two infantry, two rifle and one foot artillery. The battalion was accompanied by its own and the band of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. The Toronto and Hamilton battalions also looked well, each having a band attached.

THE REVIEW GROUND.

The crowds of people who thronged the roads, making all possible speed to the ground, must have numbered at one time 12,000; the dust rolled in clouds, and the sun shone most brilliantly; those in carriages did not experience the hardships of less fortunate ones who were obliged to pedestrianize; but

"Them what is rich, them rides in chaises;
Them what is poor—them walks like blazes!"

So much for the poet. The grounds lay about two miles from the Falls, near Lundy's Lane, where the great battle took place between the American and British forces in July, 1814. The village near by is called Drummondville, after Col. DRUMMOND, who was at the time specified Commander of the British forces in Canada; thus the spot chosen was appropriate, being invested with the chronicles and traditions of Canada's early difficulties. The review ground, however, though most picturesque and superior to the generality of Western Canadian scenes, was too far from Clifton, from which village numbers of the volunteers had to march, being greatly fatigued before arriving at the destined point.

TROOPS PRESENT.

The following volunteer companies were present on the ground at 3:30 P. M.:

Beamsville Infantry, 31 men 3 officers, Capt. Konkle; Beamsville Rifles, 41 men, 3 officers, Capt. Kew; Bradford Rifle Company, 40 men, 2 officers, Capt. Grant; Clifton Infantry, 30 men, 2 officers, Capt. Barnett; Grinsby Cavalry, 20 men, 1 officer, Capt. Book; Georgetown Infantry, 31 men, 3 officers, Capt. Young; Grinsby Infantry, 32 men, 2 officers, Capt. Nelles; Hamilton Thirteenth Battalion, 250 men and 27 officers, Col. Skinner; Toronto, Queenstown Rifle Battalion, 270 men and 20 officers, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Durie, and the "Royals" (infantry,) 335 men and 27 officers. Lieut.-Col. Cumberland; London Battalion, 220 men and 13 officers, Capt. Buckley, (as senior officer;) Harrietsville Infantry, 24 men and 1 officer, Capt. Millar; Ingersoll Infantry, 33 men and 3 officers, Capt. Harris; South Infantry, 32 men and 3 officers, Capt. Secord; Mount Pleasant Infantry, 19 men and 1 officer, Lieut. Heaton; Niagara Infantry, 40 men, 3 sergeants and 3 officers, Capt. Henderson; Oakville Rifles, 47 men and 3 officers, Capt. Chrisholm; Port Dalhousie Infantry, 20 men and 2 officers, Capt. Clarke; Stewartown Infantry, 19 men and 2 officers, Capt. Murray; St. Catharine's Cavalry, 24 men and 1 officers, Maj. Bates; St. Catharine's Infantry, 92 men and 6 officers, (two companies,) Capt. Mcloy; Thorold Infantry, 41 men and 3 officers, Capt. Bexter; Windsor Infantry, 46 men, 3 sergeants and 3 officers, Capt. McDonald. The Regulars, Sixty-third Regiment, 550. Lieut.-Col. Carter; Royal Artillery about 150, and Military Train, 82.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Over 13,000 people, as excursionists, arrived at Niagara Falls over the Great Western Railroad line, from Toronto, Hamilton, London, Woodstock, Oakville, Ingersoll, Princeton, and other places in Canada, whilst several hundred came from Buffalo, Rochester, Lewiston, Manchester, Niagara City and other districts in the United States, it being estimated that there were nearly 20,000 people on the ground at one time. Public holidays were given in Thorold, Hamilton and Oakville. The press was represented largely, the following papers having reporters and correspondents in attendance: Detroit "Free Press," Hamilton "Times," Toronto "Leader" and "Globe," London "Free Press," Hamilton "Spectator," Welland "Telegraph," London "Prototype," "NEW-YORK TIMES," Montreal "Gazette" and "Herald," beside correspondents from other sections.

THE REVIEW.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock, the troops having been brigaded and drawn into line, the Royal Artillery and Sixty-third to the right, and to the centre and left the volunteer companies, Maj.-Gen. NAPIER and Staff rode down the ranks. The Staff comprised Mr. BELL, Aid-de-Camp, Capt. ENGLAND, R. A., Brigade-Major VILLIERS, Capt. HALL, Lieut. STABB, Capt. CULPOTT, &c., &c. Lieut.-Col CARTER commanded the First Brigade of troops, and Maj. BOWLES, Sixty-third, the Second, whilst Captains SAVERY and BLOOMFIELD, of the Forty-second Regiment, and Capt. DUMARESQ, of the Sixty-third, also had positions of command assigned to them. Capt. GRIFFITHS, Sixty-third, assumed command of the London Battalion. A general salute was given as the Commandant passed down the line, and he took up a position at the saluting point; the troops then formed open column and marched past in quick time; this concluded, the Royal Artillery passed on the double-quick, the foot companies being in quarter distance column; next, the rifles and other troops formed into continuous columns, right in front. An enemy was stationed in a thicket, and volunteer companies sent out to reconnoitre, covered by skirmishers; the enemy poured in a telling volley from under cover, and the skirmishers were called in, whilst the main line kept up incessant file firing. The brigade wings then advanced, sustained by the artillery, a tremendous fire ensuing, but with no apparent beneficial result, for shortly after the enemy's cavalry advanced, and squares to resist were rapidly formed; the movement checked the enemy, as he rapidly retreated, followed by a detachment of cavalry. The artillery (six guns,) continued roaring its destruction in the direction of the enemy; the Sixty-third Regiment executed various manœuvres in a really brilliant manner, whilst the volunteers were very deservedly eulogized. The close of the engagement ensued, the Sixty-third making a detour and charging the enemy at the point of the bayonet, entirely demolishing and causing him to retreat, the cavalry troubling him considerable. A furious fusilade was then fired by the troops, and after a few more movements the Major-General declared that the enemy had succumbed, and this declaration was substantiated by the fact that the enemy from that moment was no where to be seen. The entire affair was truly creditable, and the thousands of interested spectators departed from the ground highly edified by the capital display and large assemblage which attended the Drummondville Review. CARLOS.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Bill as Passed by the House of Representatives.

Only an imperfect telegraphic abstract of the Loan Bill passed by the House of Representatives yesterday having yet been published, we give the bill in full below, reprinted from the official copy:

A Bill to Provide Ways and Means for the Support of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after any period not less than five nor more than thirty years, and, if deemed expedient, made payable at any period not more than forty years from date. And said bonds shall be of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, not less than $50, and bear an annual interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin; and the interest on all bonds heretofore issued, payable annually, may be paid semi-annually, and in lieu of such bonds authorized to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue bonds bearing interest payable semi-annually. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds, or any part thereof, in the United States, or, if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or, at his discretion, for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit issued under any act of Congress. He may also issue in exchange for Treasury notes heretofore issued bearing seven and three-tenths per centum interest, besides the six per centum bonds heretofore authorized, like bonds of the denomination of $100 and of $50. And all bonds, Treasury notes and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue on the credit of the United States, and in lieu of an equal amount of bonds authorized by the (preceding) first section, and as a part of said loan, not exceeding $200,000,000, in Treasury notes of any denomination not less than $10, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or, if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, payable in lawful money at maturity, or, at the discretion of the Secretary, semi-annually. And the said Treasury notes may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the best terms that can be obtained for lawful money; and such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value, excluding interest, and may be paid to any creditor of the United States at their face value, excluding interest, or to any creditor willing to receive them at par, including interest. And the Secretary of the Treasury may redeem and cause to be canceled and destroyed any Treasury note or United States notes heretofore issued under authority of previous acts of Congress, and substitute, in lieu thereof, an equal amount of Treasury notes such as are authorized by this act, or of other United States notes: *Provided*, That the total amount of bonds and Treasury notes authorized by the first and second sections of this act, other than bonds issued in exchange for seven and three-tenths three years Treasury notes heretofore issued, shall not exceed $400,000,000, in addition to the amounts heretofore issued; nor shall the total amount of United States notes, issued or to be issued, ever exceed $400,000,000, and such additional sum, not exceeding $50,000,000, as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loan; nor shall any Treasury note bearing interest, issued under this act, be a legal tender in payment or redemption of any notes issued by any bank, banking association, or banker, circulated or intended to circulate as money.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the receipt, as a temporary loan, of United States notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than $100, by any of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, or depositories designated for that purpose, other than national banking associations, who shall issue certificates of deposit in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum annually, and payable at any time after the term of deposit, and after ten days subsequent notice; and the Secretary of the Treasury may increase the interest on deposits at less than six per centum to that rate, or on ten days' notice to depositors, may diminish the rate of interest as the public interests may require; but the aggregate of such deposits shall not exceed $150,000,000; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, and shall hold in reserve for payment of such deposits, United States notes not exceeding $50,000,000, including the amount already applied in such payment; and the United States notes, so held in reserve, shall be used only when needed, in his judgment, for the prompt payment of such deposits on demand, and shall be withdrawn and placed again in reserve as the amount of deposits shall again increase.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue notes for the usual fractions of a dollar in such form, with such inscriptions, and with such safeguards against counterfeiting, as he may judge best, and provide for the engraving and preparation, and for the issue of the same, as well as of all other notes and bonds, and other obligations, and shall make such regulations for the redemption of such fractional notes and other notes when mutilated or defaced, and for the receipt of said fractional notes in payment of debts to the United States, except for customs, in such sums, not over $5, as may appear to him expedient; and it is hereby declared that all laws and parts of laws applicable to the fractional notes engraved and issued as herein authorized, apply equally and with like force to all the fractional notes heretofore authorized, whether known as postage currency or otherwise, and to postage-stamps issued as currency; but the whole amount of all descriptions of notes or stamps less than $1, issued as currency, shall not exceed $50,000,000.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the coupon and registered bonds shall be in such form and bear such inscriptions as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register, by such person or persons as may be specially designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall bear, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of the seal of the Treasury Department, to be made under the direction of the Secretary. And the coupons attached to such bonds shall bear the engraved signature of the Register of the Treasury, and such other device or safeguard against counterfeiting as the Secretary may approve; and it is hereby declared that all bonds heretofore issued, bearing the signature of the Register, shall have the same force, effect and validity as if signed also by the Treasurer, and all bonds bearing the written or engraved signature of the Register, erroneously described as Treasurer of the United States, shall have the same force, validity and effect as if his official designation had been correctly stated. And the Treasury notes and United States notes authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and shall have printed upon them such statements, showing the amount of accrued or accruing interest and the character of the notes, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and shall bear, as further evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of the seal of the Treasury Department, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, registered bonds in exchange for, and in lieu of, any coupon bonds which have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued; such registered bonds to be similar in all respects to the registered bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of the coupon bonds offered for exchange. And for all mutilated, defaced or indorsed coupon or other bonds presented to the department, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, upon terms and under regulations as aforesaid, and in substitution therefor, other bonds of like issues.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to make and issue from time to time such instructions, rules and regulations, to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries, officers and others, who may receive Treasury notes, United States notes or other securities, in behalf of the United States, or who may be in any way engaged or employed in the preparation and issue of the same, as he shall deem best calculated to promote the public convenience and security, and to protect the United States, as well as individuals, from fraud and loss.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the necessary expenses of engraving, printing, preparing and issuing the United States notes, Treasury notes, fractional notes and bonds, hereby authorized, and of disposing of the same to subscribers and purchasers, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but the whole amount thereof shall not exceed one per centum on the amount of notes and bonds issued.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited or altered, any obligation or security of the United States, or shall pass, alter, publish or sell, or attempt to pass, alter, publish or sell, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place, with intent to pass, alter, publish or sell, or shall have or keep in possession, or conceal, with intent to alter, publish or sell, any such false, forged, counterfeited or altered obligation or other security, with intent to deceive or defraud, or shall knowingly aid or assist in any of the acts aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person having control, custody or possession of any plate or plates from which any obligation or other security, or any part thereof, shall have been printed, or which shall have been prepared for the purpose of printing any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof, shall use such plate or plates, or knowingly suffer the same to be used for the purpose of printing any such or similar obligation or other security, or any part thereof, except such as shall be printed for the use of the United States, by order of the proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engrave, or cause or procure to be engraved, or shall aid or assist in engraving, plate or plates in the likeness or similitude of any plate or plates designed for the printing of any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof, or shall vend or sell any such plate or plates, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such plate or plates, except under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, or with any other intent or for any other purpose, in either case, than that such plate or plates shall be used for the printing of such notes, bonds, coupons or other obligations or securities, or some part or parts thereof, for the use of the United States, or shall have in his control, custody or possession, any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such obligation or other security, or any part or parts thereof, shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or plates, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such obligation or other security, or any part or parts thereof, or shall have in his custody or possession, except under authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, any obligation or other security, engraved and printed after the similitude of any obligation or other security issued under the authority of the United States, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; or if any person shall print, photograph, or in any other manner make or execute, or cause to be printed, photographed, or in any manner made or executed, or shall aid in printing, photographing, making or executing any engraving, photograph, or other print or impression in the likeness or similitude of any obligation or other security, or any part or parts thereof, or shall vend or sell any such engraving, photograph, print or other impression except to the United States, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such engraving, photograph, print or other impression, except by the direction of some proper officer of the United States, or shall have or retain in his custody or possession, after a distinctive paper shall have been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for obligations and other securities of the United States, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, or some other proper officer of the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor, not exceeding fifteen years, or by both, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall have or retain in his or her custody, possession or control, without the written authority or warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Comptroller of the Currency, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, any engraved or transferred plate, block or electrotype, or any die, roll or other original work used in making or preparing any plate, block or electrotype prepared or made after the similitude of any plate, block or electrotype, from which any obligation or other security authorized to be issued by any act of Congress, or any part thereof, has been or may hereafter be printed, or shall use, or cause or knowingly suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any such obligation or other security, or shall print, or cause to be printed, any bronzed or gilt letters or devices, or shall print, or cause to be printed, any letters, figures or device with green ink, or with any green color or pigment, upon any note, bond, or other representative of value, intended or adapted to be used as currency or a circulating medium, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a term not more than ten years, and fined in a sum of not more than $10,000.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That the words "obligation or other security of the United States," used in this act, shall be held to include and mean all bonds, coupons, national currency, United States notes, treasury notes, fractional notes, checks for money of authorized officers of the United States, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposits, stamps and other representatives of value of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress.

The Negro Troops at Petersburgh.

LETTER FROM A SON OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Rochester *Express* publishes the following letter from the son of FREDERICK DOUGLASS to his father:

CAMP HAMILTON, CITY POINT, Va., }
EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, THIRD DIVISION, }
GEN. HINCKS', June 16, 1864. }

DEAR FATHER: Yesterday was a great day for me. At about 10 o'clock Tuesday evening I was awakened by the Major of my battalion, (as I was then in command of the company, both Lieutenants being away, and Capt. WULFF has been relieved of the command of this company,) and ordered to have two days' rations prepared immediately for my company. At 2 o'clock the next morning everything was ready for a march, which was soon ordered, and about four hundred of our regiment, the Fifth Massachusetts, were soon into line, that being all we had left in camp, the rest of our regiment being on picket duty. Our brave Colonel took command of the battalion and we started out of camp. We had gone but a short distance before we came upon the ambulance train; then I knew that some of us were not coming back again. Everything looked like a fight. We had a battery of colored artillery also. We marched on until we struck the Petersburgh road; then proceeded on up the road until daylight, when we halted, being about five miles from Petersburgh. Soon Gen. CUTLER'S army began to come across the Appomattox and proceed forward toward Petersburgh. Then I began to smell a very large sized mice, and that was that we were to make an attack on Petersburgh. About 20,000 of the white troops crossed and moved off to the left of the colored troops. Gen. BUTLER and staff soon appeared and ordered the colored troops forward, of which there were the Twenty-second Pensylvania, First District Columbia, Fourth Maryland, Sixth United States, Fifth Ohio, and the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, (dismounted,) and Battery B of the First Virginia Artillery. We moved forward down the hill into a wheat-field, forming two lines of battle. Sending out skirmishers, we soon met the enemy's advance picket and drove them back through two pieces of woods. Our regiment was in the second line of battle. As we came through the second piece of woods, the enemy opened on us with solid shot and shell. We kept on, however, until we reached the next piece of woods. Then we were only about a quarter of a mile from the enemy, they being drawn up in line of battle behind their breastworks. All this time we were under a withering fire from the rebel batteries. The underbrush was so thick in the woods that we could not form a line of battle, but we got into line as soon as we could, and waited to see what the first line of battle would accomplish. We had not long to wait before the first line of battle fell back upon us under a galling fire, which killed and wounded several of our men in the second line. Immediately after the first line fell back, we were ordered by our Colonel to fix bayonets and charge, which we did in good style, driving the enemy from behind their first line of breastworks, and capturing one piece of artillery from the Johnnies. There we had only twenty men from my company in the fight and we were right in front of the line, a little to the left of the centre. Col. RUSSELL was just in front of me, about a couple of yards; he cried out, "Come on, brave boys of the Fifth!" and soon he was struck in the shoulder by a rifle ball, merely taking off the shoulder-strap. In an instant our men began to fall around us pretty fast, but we drove the enemy off the field, into the woods, on toward Petersburgh. After we had started the rebels, the whole troops were ordered forward to keep them going. This was within about three miles of the city. Col. RUSSELL then ordered Lieut. MALLERY, myself and fifty men, to take the piece of artillery that we had captured, and proceed on to camp, where I now am at present, though our regiment is at the front yet. I kept close to the Colonel during the whole of the engagement, and when he was wounded, I went to gather him some currants. Although wounded, he could not be persuaded to leave the field until the Surgeon insisted upon it. Major ADAMS was struck in the side by a piece of shell, and it is said that it may prove fatal. Capt. CLARK, the officer I had to report my company to, was hit on the knee-pan, and suffered considerable pain.

While I am writing, we have got orders to return to the front, to escort the bodies of officers that fell yesterday.

Before you receive this, you will, no doubt, hear of the fall of Petersburgh, for our forces are at the last line of entrenchments, a quarter of a mile from the city. The colored troops last night captured Fort Clifton, and several hundred prisoners.

Gen. GRANT is here; he passed our camp this morning, with his staff and body-guard, on his way to the front. I saw him from my tent.

I will give you further particulars of the battle in my next letter. I am yet unhurt, but am much worn out; my shoulders are raw, from the straps of my cartridge-box, as I had forty rounds in my box, two days' rations, canteen, blankets and musket. I can see red flags flying from every old church, barn, or house on the point, and our wounded are coming in rapidly. Col. RUSSELL and Major ADAMS are in the hospital. Sergts. COOK, WORMLY and myself are all right. I will write again soon; I am writing now in a hurry, just to let you know that I am unhurt as yet, although several of our company fell around me.

Your affectionate son, C. R. DOUGLASS,
1st Serg. Co. I, 5th Mass. Dismounted Cav.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—Another locomotive went to the depot this morning. It was drawn up by twelve horses. These locomotives are sent to St. Louis, for use on military roads in Tennessee and Georgia, Government having possession of five hundred miles of railroads in those States. By the first week in July there will have been turned out fifty locomotives for Government use by the works in this city, and it is not improbable that a further contract will be entered into by these parties.—*Paterson Guardian, June 23.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no later news from Gen. GRANT this morning. Further details of the movement and fights on Wednesday are given, from which it seems that the rebels observed our columns in motion, and moved out a corps under HILL to see what it meant, by which they happened to get in between the Second and Sixth Corps, as much to their surprise as ours. But the rebels were the first to discover the fact, and quickly attacked the Second Corps in the rear, throwing our troops into confusion, capturing four guns and several hundred prisoners. Our columns were soon rallied, however, and attacked the rebels vigorously, the Sixth Corps coming gallantly up on a charge, and driving the enemy back, recovering the lost ground, recapturing many of the prisoners, and taking a large number of prisoners from the enemy. The rebels afterward took up a strong position, from which no attempt was made to drive them. Our army now holds the Weldon Railroad, which can be destroyed in our rear as far as Gen. GRANT chooses. Our total loss in this affair is put down at twenty-five hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

Later information represents Gen. WILSON as having successfully destroyed the Weldon Railroad for several miles in Prince George's County, and that he then moved upon the South-Side Railroad, connecting Petersburgh with Lynchburgh, and had destroyed that also.

Late information received by the War Department from Gen. HUNTER, represents him as having been entirely successful in his mission, having destroyed the Western Virginia Railroad, the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal. At last accounts he was safely moving to the point to which he was ordered in Western Virginia.

Assistant Secretary DANA, of the War Department, who has just returned from Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, says our entire loss since crossing the James, in killed, wounded and missing, up to Wednesday last, will not exceed ten thousand.

GENERAL NEWS.

The case of WILLIAM PARKER SNOW against CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, tried a few days since in the Marine Court, and at that time noted in this paper, was now decided in favor of the defendant, Dr. HALL, with $10 costs.

The District Attorney has determined to put the Joannes-Clancy libel suit over until Fall, on account of the press of other business upon the Court of General Sessions.

The General Term of the Superior Court have again reversed the judgment rendered at Trial Term in the Edsall libel suit against the Express. The case has already been twice tried, and many times reported, and it must now be tried again. The opinion on reversal will be found in the law column.

The following wounded officers have been sent from Washington to Annapolis: Capt. H. A. Mighels, A. A. G., Second Division, 9th Corps; Maj. Frederick Cooper, 7th New-Jersey; Col. J. L. Chamberlain, 20th Maine; Maj. G. W. Merrick, 187th Pennsylvania; Capt. R. P. Bargu, 56th Pennsylvania; Capt. J. H. Lamdin, A. A. G. on Col. Holman's staff; Capt. D. S. Matthew, 107th Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. R. T. Mason, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry; Capt. W. I. Chester, 94th New-York; Capt. R. L. Ward, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles; Col. J. B. Pattee, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles; Lieut.-Col. James Creeney, 05th New-York; Capt. John S. Sutton, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles; Capt. I. M. Reynolds, 4th Delaware; Capt. B. L. Hannon, 140th New-York; Surgeon S. A. Ingham, 152d New-York; Maj. C. L. Gillis, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry; Col. A. H. Grinshaw, 4th Delaware; Capt. S. O. Bean, 59th Maine.

On Mrs. FORNEY's table, in the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair, may be seen the most exquisitely and appropriately finished photographic album ever made in any establishment in the world. It is finished in the most costly style, and is designed for two hundred pictures. The album is about twelve inches by sixteen inches in size, and royal purple in cover. The covers present a series of embossed panel-work, in the centre of which is the national shield. The edges of the work are handsomely done in gold, with running vine, of oak and laurel, and patriotic designs. The beautifully chased clasps are inscribed with the following words: "For Maj.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, 1864." The beautiful work of artistic skill is up for general subscription.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Friday, says: "Capt. JAMES STONE, who was suspended by the British Board of Trade for an accident to the steamer *Africa*, is once more in command. He arrived here this morning in charge of his old ship, the *Africa*. It will be recollected that she struck in the vicinity of Cape Race during hazy weather, and made so much water that she was compelled to put into St. John's, N. F., where she was discharged, and her cargo and passengers were forwarded to Halifax and Boston. She was patched up in St. John's, and Capt. STONE took her to Liverpool. Here the circumstances attending the accident to her were investigated by the Board of Trade, who censured him for neglecting to sound, and also for carrying two much steam. He was, therefore, suspended from active duty afloat for several months. The decision of the Board of Trade gave great offence to many prominent ship-owners and masters, who held a public meeting, in which they passed strong resolutions in favor of Capt. STONE, and against those who had suspended him."

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiments of the Ohio National Guards, captured and paroled by Gen. MORGAN, of the rebel army, the Cincinnati papers state, will be reported for duty, the parole being irregular. Gen. HOBSON, however, is said to regard the parole as a legitimate one, at least as far as he is individually concerned, and threatens to resign rather than return to duty before he is formally exchanged. Let him resign. He never did anything.

A letter from Dr. BABCOCK, one of the agents of this State for the care of sick and wounded New-York soldiers, dated Washington, says: "Furloughs cannot be extended. In order to protect a soldier from the charge of desertion they must forward a certificate that they are unable to travel without injury, which must be signed by a United States medical officer, or by a physician in civil life, which must be sworn to.

A military commission has been ordered to assemble in Cincinnati for the trial of the Coles County, Illinois, rioters. Col. G. W. NEFF is President, and Major H. L. BURNETT Judge Advocate.

The Abuse of Public Credulity.

The American people are credulous. Give them a fact, plain, probable and undisputed, and they readily credit it. Give them a falsehood positively stated, and they believe it with almost equal readiness, even though it bear evidence of falsity upon its face. And to such an extent does this popular credulity exist that a well-started and well-circulated falsehood stands little, if any, chance of ever being successfully contradicted —fully illustrating the old adage that "a lie will travel a thousand miles while truth is putting on her boots." But this peculiarity of the American people is not a bad one—on the contrary, unabused, it is a good characteristic. It is part of the foundation of that principle of mutual confidence which is so necessary to business and society, causing men to respect and place dependence upon the word of each other.

But it is the persistent and malignant abuse of this characteristic of our people, which is fraught with such evil results. This has been most strikingly exemplified since the beginning of the war. There seems to have arisen a race of desperate and demoralized beings, whose chief end and aim is to deceive the popular mind, mislead public sentiment, and falsify upon every conceivable subject. It is, perhaps, only the outcropping of the great system of lying which has sustained the rebellion at the South, and which still sustains it here at home, but it is all the more infernal and despicable because of its source. This vice is fearfully prevalent. It ramifies through every branch of business and through every class of society. It has thus far been a great resource of the traitors in arms, and it is now the chief strength and resource of their allies and friends, the Copperheads of the North.

Having been defeated in the field by the valor of our army; having been defeated at the ballot-box by the earnestness and honesty of the loyal people; having been deprived of their chief arguments against Slavery and the war by the progress of public sentiment in regard to those subjects, the Copperheads of the North, aided by their organs, are now resorting to a stupendous system of misrepresentation and downright lying. They scruple at nothing. They seize upon every fact of prominence, upon every occurrence, upon every announcement, be it official or unofficial, and pervert and misconstrue it to suit their treasonable designs. And not only do they pervert and falsify actual occurrences, but they invent lies, with a facility that is almost surprising, and circulate them with a brazen effrontery that is simply devilish.

We might, if we had room, give a thousand instances that have occurred within the past six months. It seems to make little difference to this class of people what subject or object they attack. But they have a particular animosity against everything which looks encouraging for the Government. If we export three or five million dollars' worth of produce in a single week, and thereby reduce our foreign indebtedness, the Copperhead organs of this City will tell you the statement is a lie, though the figures are officially on record; if the Secretary of the Treasury officially exhibits that he has retired over fifty millions of paper money, the Copperheads will tell you that Mr. CHASE lies, and that he is secretly putting out new issues; if a General in the field, well known for conservative views regarding black troops, officially compliments them for gallantry, we can yet find a Copperhead on the floor of Congress vile enough to proclaim to the country that that General is a liar, and that black troops are cowards; if the public debt is officially stated at less than eighteen hundred millions, the Copperhead organs will declare the statement a lie, and that we actually owe four thousand millions; if gold advances two or three per cent. through the machinations of the traitors themselves in Wall-street, the Copperhead shopkeeper will tell you it has advanced twenty per cent., and act out his lie by putting up his goods twenty per cent. higher; if GRANT'S casualties, thus far, amount to forty thousand by the most accurate calculation that has yet been made, nevertheless you will find a score of Copperhead sheets industriously circulating the statement that his losses are eighty or one hundred thousand; let a loyal private citizen be ever so respectable and upright, you can still find a hireling pen base enough to pervert his generous acts, assail his private character, and then scatter his wretched lies in a foreign land, to come back home to be reproduced by the Copperheads here, enlarged and exaggerated. And so we might go on and fill our paper, if it were any use.

The only remedy for this desperate villainy on the part of the disloyal and traitorously-inclined, is for all loyal citizens to be constantly on their guard; every statement known or suspected to have a Copperhead origin should be considered as false, without further evidence; and every adverse or unfavorable report, whose origin or character is not known, should be suspected to be the work of some person working evil against loyalty and truth. Let the originators and perpetrators of this great system of abusing the public belief once become fully known —let the statements of the Copperhead organs be considered *prima facie* falsehoods, whenever they relate to the Government, and there will then be less danger for truly loyal people, though there can be but little hope for a cessation of these iniquitous attempts against the cause of the Union, until the final triumph of that cause places the perpetrators in the pillory of public contempt, and banishes them from the society of decent men.

England as a Belligerent.

The increasing probability of an interference in the Dano-German quarrel on the part of England, promises us, before very long, a full and satisfactory solution of the great question of neutral duties. It is not likely that England will send any large land force to the aid of the Danes. She will rely mainly on her fleet; will use it for the protection of Copenhagen, the blockade of Trieste and Venice, and the destruction of the Austrian fleet; and the English public look forward, we need hardly say, to a very easy victory. In a recent debate in the House of Commons, on the navy, it was boasted that one of the new iron-clads could destroy the whole German navy.

But this is clearly reckoning without one's host. In the first place, there is nothing more certain than that the German fleet will not be destroyed, either by one iron-clad or more, if it can possibly keep out of the way, and nobody can doubt its ability to do so. Nothing but confirmed lunacy could induce Austria and Prussia to allow their rather diminutive and not very efficient military marine to come into contact with a British squadron. So we may rest satisfied there will be no fight as long as the ocean is as roomy as it is. What the German frigates will do will be to lie in wait for English merchant vessels, and capture them. It is true that as their ports will be blockaded, they will be unable to submit their prizes to the jurisdiction of a Prize Court, but under the recent rulings of the English authorities, this will make no difference. The captors will accordingly plunder, and then burn what they take. And it is, of course, very unlikely that when there is so much to take, they will confine themselves to the use of their own navy. They will undoubtedly give commissions to as many owners of fast steamers as choose to apply for them—not as privateers, for privateering, as the world knows, was completely interdicted by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, but as Government cruisers—and the booty they may secure will be called "prize-money"—not plunder. In this way their case will be exactly covered by the rules laid down for the benefit of the *Alabama* and the *Florida*.

We may depend upon it, that by the time half a dozen rovers of this kind have been at work upon British commerce for three months, we shall have LINDSEY and LAIRD advocating a just and liberal interpretation of the Foreign Enlistment Act and its amendment, if necessary, and peace will not be made without the incorporation into public law, at the instance of England, of a very rigid definition of the *duties* of neutrals.

Slavery and the Union.

We trust that we shall receive from those who are opposed to the abolition of Slavery by an amendment to the Constitution, a full and particular statement in the course of the Summer, of the manner in which they expect to see the Union restored and preserved without the abolition of Slavery. As far as we have been able to extract any definite meaning from Democratic speeches and letters on this subject hitherto, they acknowledge Slavery to be a source of danger to the Union, but solely owing to the extreme sensitiveness of the slave owners. Slavery, they say, is the proper condition of the negro, the only one suited to his powers and weaknesses, and the only one in which, as a race, he can receive all development of which he is capable. The strongest argument in its favor is that drawn from his needs. The benefit derived from his labor by the master is, after all, but a secondary consideration. If it were twice as great as it really is, it would be, urge these men, but a poor return for the education and protection bestowed by the master—not, certainly, the education of books, but that better and more effectual kind, which consists in continuous restraint and judicious punishment. Socially, therefore, Slavery is an unmixed blessing, both for the negro and his owner. Politically, it may, in a Republic such as ours, become dangerous, not through any fault of its own, but through the turbulence and combativeness of its enemies. It becomes a source of anxiety only when the people of the Free States refuse to let it alone. If the North would make up its mind not to meddle with the institution, it would continue to be in the future, what it has been in the past, the great elevator of the negro, and the great enricher of the white man.

This is a fair statement, though of course but an outline of the arguments by which the Copperhead school of politicians defend the rebellion and its authors, and oppose all attempts on our part to interfere with the existing social *status* at the South. We shall not here make any attempt to refute them. But then, inasmuch as we are now engaged, not in working out any theories as to the black man's rights or capabilities, but in providing for the safety of the nation, it becomes our duty to ask, and it is the duty of Democrats to answer, what reason is there to believe, that causes which have in times past made Slavery a source of danger, will not, if Slavery be suffered to last, make it a source of danger in the future. Granting that all our present troubles have arisen out of the assaults made upon it by the Anti-Slavery party at the North, what reason have we to believe that, if peace were made to-morrow on the basis of "Southern Rights," the Anti-Slavery party would desist from its assaults?

The hostility entertained toward Slavery by millions at the North is clearly not a hypocritical pretence. Even the South acknowledges that two-thirds of it is the result of honest fanaticism. And that it is not due to any peculiarity in the Northern character, we know from the fact that the denunciations of Slavery in all other Christian countries are fully as wild and deep as any that we have heard in the free States. All ranks, classes and conditions of men, in every other nation, rail against it just as fiercely, though not being in the same close proximity to it, of course less constantly than our own Abolitionists. It must be, therefore, that there really is something in the essence of Slavery which makes it everywhere and always utterly repugnant to the ideas which lie at the basis of modern civilization. All that ALEXANDER STEPHENS says of the negro character may be true; all that Bishop HOPKINS says of the doom pronounced on him in the Bible may be true; but the fact remains; and it is with this point that American statesmen have to deal. Slavery is, for divers reasons, utterly revolting to the Northern conscience, and there is not the smallest probability that it will ever become less so, or cease to be so altogether.

If therefore we make peace, leaving Slavery in existence, we return to the *status quo ante bellum*, without having created by four years of bloody war and the desolation of half a continent, a single guarantee for the preservation of the Union or of peace. Slavery would still be the same thing as ever, and the party at the North whose revilings of it have, according to Copperhead philosophy, plunged the South into revolution, so far from hating Slavery less than before, or being silent about it, would have a thousand reasons for hating and denouncing it more fiercely than ever; and where there were ten Anti-Slavery men before the war, ten tongues goading slaveholders into fury, there will be one thousand when the war is over. Everybody sees this and knows it perfectly well, except, to use BURKE'S words, "the profane herd of vulgar and mechanical politicians, who have no place among us. A sort of people who think that nothing exists except what is gross and material, who therefore, far from being qualified to be directors of the great movements of empires, are not fit to turn a wheel in the machine." And yet these men have had the impudence, within the last year or two, to undertake to teach the American people the philosophy of politics, and have positively influence enough to prevent the passage, in Congress, of a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution which will end this contest and remove this evil forever.

The Future of China.

The recent debates in the House of Commons on England's relations with China, have led to results which may have a marked influence over the destinies of the Celestial Empire.

The representatives and advocates of the Taepings in the British Parliament have constrained PALMERSTON to revoke the order in council which allowed English officers to enter the service of the Imperialists, and have exacted from him a pledge of rigid neutrality toward the respective belligerents during the continuance of the Chinese civil war. Only in defence of the treaty ports, and the thirty mile radius of territory surrounding them, will England be henceforth justified in resuming hostilities against the Taepings; while GORDON, and the other British officers in the service of the Pekin Government, will have to retire from the Imperialist ranks, when the notice of the revocation reaches China, and leave rebels and loyalists to fight out their quarrel in their own way.

The adoption of this non-intervention policy by England will have a most pernicious effect on the interests of that vast Oriental Empire with which her connections are daily becoming more and more intimate. It is a policy which will be followed by nearly all the other Christian Powers having intercourse with China, and as soon as the French as well as the British have abandoned the Imperialist cause, every benefit which that cause has derived from the support of the Allies will be at once lost to it. Before the Anglo and Franco-Chinese legions were organized, the career of the rebels had been a career of victory; almost everywhere the Mandarin troops had suffered defeat, and the dominion of the Taepings had expanded till it embraced the great City of Nankin. Their triumphant progress was first checked by the European officered legions of GORDON and D'AIGUEBELLE, and all the subsequent successes of the Imperialists have been owing to the superior discipline and valor of these mercenaries. But the dissolution of this auxiliary force will either render the civil war interminable, by destroying that preponderance on the part of the Imperialists, which has almost crushed the insurrection; or it will restore the prior order of things by again turning the tide of victory in favor of the insurgents. Neither result, however, can be other than disastrous to China. The prolongation of the rebellion will convert the country into a howling wilderness. The triumph of the Taepings, and the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty, will make the condition of the Empire still more anarchical and wretched than it is. But if either result have this deplorable effect on the interests of the Chinese, in what way can one or the other subserve the interests of Europeans? The deterioration of the producing powers of China, the devastation of her territory, the decay of her agriculture, the ruin of her people, must diminish enormously the value of her import and export trade, and perhaps involve in beggary and bankruptcy the merchants of nations that maintain commercial intercourse with her. These classes of Christian speculators will therefore suffer almost as much from the prevalence of civil strife and disorder in the "flowery land" as the unfortunate natives themselves, and can have no interest in perpetuating civil war and devastation in China; can have no interest in seeing the legitimate Government of the state subverted, and the consequent dissolution of old social and political bonds; can have no interest in witnessing a host of military adventurers starting up on all sides and warring against each other for dominion and monarchy; can have no interest in beholding the great Leviathan divided, dismembered, exhausted, impotent, prostrate.

But though the merchants of Christendom engaged in the China trade have no interest in seeing that country afflicted with the same social and political calamities which afflicted India after the fall of the Mogul dynasty, and prior to the establishment of British supremacy, yet there are hundreds of young men in England and France who pray devoutly for such a consummation, since it would be but the prelude to that effective intervention on the part of those nations in Chinese affairs, which would open the way for said aspirants to wealth, dignity and fame.

Whether the chief object of the British Government in leaving the Taepings and Imperialists to fight out their quarrel to the bitter end is that the Empire may be torn to its entrails, and reduced to a state in which its conquest will be charity, does not appear; but had the Palmerston Ministry been educated by so Machiavellian a purpose, they would not have adopted a policy more calculated to bring about the catastrophe than that which they have undertaken to carry out.

The Declaration of Independence Ours.

The Richmond papers seem not to think so much of the Fourth of July as they used to. As that anniversary comes round again, and they see that GRANT and his army persist in continuing to attack Richmond, when by all rules they ought to be in full retreat; and as the news comes to them of the destruction of the railroads in every direction, their thoughts naturally go back to the Fourth of July of last year, when PEMBERTON surrendered Vicksburgh to the same indomitable man, after a somewhat similar series of performances The Richmond *Examiner*, in perhaps not the very best taste, refers to this surrender o PEMBERTON'S in an article upon the political prospects of the Summer. JEFF. DAVIS and his protégée PEMBERTON, we should think, would hardly thank the *Examiner* for the allusion. Talking about ropes to a man whose father has been hung, has always been considered to be not quite the thing; and if the man stands in imminent danger of having his own neck stretched by the same rope, ordinary common sense would seem to insure the avoidance of such a subject.

We are very willing to have the Fourth of July filled with unpleasant memories to the rebels, as it will always be glorious with memories and associations to us. They have no part in the day, no part in the Declaration of Independence, which hallows the day, and they cannot help ackowledging it. The *Examiner*, in the same article on the effect of military movements upon the Fall election, says:

> "Let the Yankees only haul down our flag on that auspicious morning, *and read their Declaration of Independence* on our Capitol Square, and LINCOLN is already elected President."

The *Examiner* is right in calling it *our* Declaration of Independence, and we rejoice to accept its phrase. "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." It is ours, indeed. What interest in it can men have who have undertaken to set up a civil polity upon the foundation-stone of the right of the strong to oppress the weak instead of the civil equality of all, and who have substituted "Slavery, Subordination and Government" as their rallying cry, instead of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality? The Declaration of Independence is ours, as the starry flag which has borne its glories round the world is ours. The memories of the great and glorious men who framed it are ours also. The fabric of Government which they created, and to which they gave their most earnest thought and their highest hopes, is ours—and the country for which they fought and bled is and shall be ours.

But to what a depth of degradation must these men have sunk, when they can thus admit, without a touch of shame, that they have cut themselves off from all that is noblest and most glorious in their own past history. Would not one almost expect that the Fathers of the country would rise from the tombs which these degenerate sons have thus defiled, to mark their horror at the desecration?

Let us, for ourselves, cling more closely to those ancient memories and glories; and as the Declaration of Independence is ours, so let ours be the same spirit of self-sacrifice and indomitable perseverance which characterized our fathers who made the Declaration.

Federal Enlistments in Ireland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your paper of this morning that some of our English friends are greatly disturbed at what they are pleased to term Federal enlistments of *emigrants*. There is an old adage that people who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

In the months of May and June, 1854, one of Her Majesty's gunboats, with a band of music on board playing "Rule Britannia," might have been seen steaming up and down the River Mersey with a large tarpaulin suspended between her masts, on which was painted in large figures and letters, "£10 Bounty for A. B."

Any dissatisfied sailor on board of an *American* ship laying in that river, who would display an old shirt from the fore lift, was immediately claimed by an *armed boat's* crew from the gunboat as a volunteer for Her Majesty's service, and was taken on board of that vessel. In some instances the recruiting officer went to the office of our Consul, and claimed the seaman's effects. It is a *well-known fact* that many of these seamen were American born; and even if foreigners, the English naval officers had no right to take them from an American ship, even if she was in an English port.

If Earl RUSSELL will inquire into the number of seamen thus taken from American ships as volunteers, and into the large number of American seamen who were "crimped" on shore for Her Majesty's navy (for ten years' service,) he will find that the Federal enlistment of emigrants is only a "Roland" for their "Oliver."

I would suggest to Earl RUSSELL to commence his inquiries with the manning of the *Aboukir*, 80 guns, at that time. Let him ascertain what part of her crew were *crimped* at Liverpool, and what proportion of them were Americans. NEPTUNE.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, June 25, 1864.

The Sixty-Sixth New-York Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following, so far as it goes, is a correct list of the killed and wounded and prisoners, belonging to the Sixty-Sixth New-York Volunteers, now before Petersburgh:

Killed—June 8—Private John Buzell. June 17—Lieut. J. E. Bullis. June 19—Corp. Helmstuller, Co. A.

Wounded—June 10—Private James Barkhouse, slight, arm; Corp. John Seigler, Co. I, slight, leg. June 12—Private Fred. Wenkevarch, slight, arm; W. H. Reynolds, Co. B, shoulder; John Munson, Co. C, flesh wound, thigh; Mark Bailey, Co. K, leg amputated; Theodore Ross, Co. F, flesh wound, leg. June 17—Geo. Rodgers, Co. G, slight, hip; Michael Keefer, Co. E, flesh wound, hand; Adam Haller, Co. K, toe amputated; Wm. Guest, Co. D, hand, slight; Adam Dullen, Co. K, hand, slight; Corp. E. Hoffman, contusion, foot; Corp. M. Steele, flesh wound, neck.

Prisoners not wounded—June 18—Lieut. Col. J. S. Hammell, commanding, Major Peter Nelson, Adjutant A. Nelson, Second Lieut. Trebaine, Second Lieut. Hertzberg. List of men not yet received.

Respectfully yours,
W. J. McDERMOTT, Surgeon,
Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Danish Armistice Extended—Government Prospects—The Lords on Irish Federal Recruits—Brougham on the War—England Must Have Peace—French Commission to America and its Objects—The Yelverton Case—Patti in Faust, &c.

LONDON, Saturday, June 11, 1864.

The conference has done something at last. It has extended the armistice a fortnight longer—to the 26th inst. Then, if the Powers cannot agree upon a settlement, the tempest in a teapot will begin again. The Danes would not consent to a longer suspension of hostilities, because, if they are to fight, this is the time for them, when they are strongest on the sea—because, also, every day's delay strengthens the German influence in the Duchies, and perhaps also in Jutland.

The Danes in Copenhagen, you may well believe, are not satisfied with the prospect before them. Holstein is lost to them, and two-thirds of Schleswig. Only a narrow strip of territory is in dispute between the German Powers and the friends of Denmark in the conference; and the *Times*, known to be the confidential organ of Lord PALMERSTON, has thrown out the suggestion, that possibly the best thing all Denmark can do is to become a German Power. As a member of the great German Federation, it would be the chief naval Power—the leader on the sea, and would be able to pay off England for its present cowardly, if not treacherous attitude. I wonder if the *Times* thought of such a possibility.

The Paris *Pays* says the Conservatives here are about to call the Government to account for the whole of this Danish business, and adopt the policy of the Emperor's Congress to settle the affairs of Europe. If the conference was called to sustain the present administration, and fails, of course the administration fall with it. Mr. GLADSTONE'S democratic *escapade* has weakened the Government, whether it adopts or repudiates his doctrines. In two weeks more the matter will be determined, and as RUSSELL and PALMERSTON are working to keep in power, they will try very hard to patch up an arrangement.

We have had very little in Parliament of late about American affairs. Europe holds her breath, watching the tremendous struggle in Virginia. On Thursday, however, Lord CLANRICARDE, an Irish Peer, denounced the enlistment of men for the North in Ireland. He said five thousand young men, destined for the Federal army, were leaving the one port of Cork weekly, while no recruits could be had for the British army. But for Ireland, and the system of recruiting going on there, the war in America would have stopped long ago. Lord BROUGHAM seconded CLANRICARDE, denouncing the war as purposeless, wicked, futile, and I know not what else. He was loaded with petitions for intervention, which he had declined to present while the present campaign was being fought, but he thought there would soon be an opportunity for England and France to use their united efforts to bring about a peace. Earl RUSSELL, in reply, denounced the war as vigorously as BROUGHAM himself. He had remonstrated against the kidnapping of British subjects, and should continue to remonstrate. BROUGHAM was not content to appeal to the House of Lords. He hoped to be able to influence some of his old friends in America. In 1812 he had taken the part of America against England, so that he was called Mr. MADISON'S Attorney-General. He hoped those to whom he had then been friendly would listen to him now, and stop this miserable fighting against principles they had formerly avowed and cherished.

A terrible old fogy is this Lord BROUGHAM. He imagines that the cotemporaries of himself and JEFFERSON and MADISON are now in the field trying to conquer Virginia. He fancies that the men who themselves rebelled against and separated from England, are now engaged, with the help of a vast number of illegally enlisted Irishmen, in putting down a similar rebellion. BROUGHAM is an anachronism. He talks about the principles of '76 and the Declaration of Independence, as if they had anything to do with the questions now at issue in America. But neither BROUGHAM nor RUSSELL, nor the writers of the English Press, understand the revolution now going on in America.

As to this Irish recruiting business, the *Times* of to-day puts it to rest in a very sensible leader, showing that out of the two millions of men raised in the Northern States, Irish emigrants could have formed but a very small proportion, and that to say, with Lord CLANRICARDE and JEFFERSON DAVIS, that the war could not be carried on without them, was absurd. Recent emigrants could not constitute five per cent. of the Federal armies. They had the right to emigrate, and having emigrated, had the right to enlist. Circumstances made this favorable to the North, but England was in no way responsible.

England cannot interfere to stop the war, and so makes the best of it. There are many who believe that after all the efforts to settle matters in Denmark, England will be at war with Germany in a month. There is such an apprehension on 'Change and in other quarters. I report the apprehension, but I do not believe in it, because England cannot gain anything by such a war. She cannot save Denmark. At the first move France plants herself on the Rhine; and England, whenever she thinks of engaging in a war in Europe which would tax all her resources, while it would destroy a large part of them, looks for a war with America. And what can a nation do, so dependent on foreign trade as England, which year by year imports one-third of her food from foreign countries? A country, to engage in war, should be able to find its own population and armies, and be independent of foreign trade. The strongest nation in commerce and manufactures may be, from that very circumstance, the weakest in war. I think England, at this time, is the weakest country in the world, in proportion to its pretensions. Its navy could not protect its commerce; without commerce its manufactures would be ruined; and without manufactures its people must starve. Peace is what England must have, and this is why it quietly submits to so many humiliations.

In England the weather is as delightful as possible, and the times as dull. The lovers of scandal have their daily repast in the reports of the Yelverton appeal in the House of Lords, which is really heard, not by the House, but by the Lord Chancellor and four other ancient Law Lords, one of whom is Lord BROUGHAM, who, ever since he won his early honors, some time in the darkages of GEORGE IV., by the defence of Queen CAROLINE, always takes the part of the not always weaker sex, and in this case manifests, by his questions, a strong predisposition in favor of the strongminded lady, who, Mr. Rose insists, seduced Major YELVERTON, compelled him to a Scotch marriage, and then an Irish marriage, and came very near tying him up, irrevocably, in an English one. A Scotch marriage is a sort of snare [illegible] may get out of. An Irish marriage, celebrated by a Catholic priest between a Catholic and Protestant, is entirely invalid, and subjects the priest to a heavy penalty; but the same ceremony in England is perfectly good in law, if performed in a registered chapel, but not in a private house, or a chapel unregistered. It is therefore possible to be married in all the three kingdoms, as Major YELVERTON appears to have been in two of them, and still go on and marry another wife without being liable for bigamy.

Little Patti, as we used to call our pretty New-York Prima Donna, has made another and perhaps her greatest triumph in *Margarita* in "Faust." The German singer, who first took this part at Covent Garden, was obliged to return to Germany, and Patti took it unexpectedly, but sang and acted in it so charmingly as to excite as much enthusiasm as a fashionable British audience ever expressed.

The Ascot races have been signalized by the attendance of the Prince of Wales, and a railway accident, in which five persons were killed; from which the *Times* moralizes on the slaughter in Virginia. If the killing of five persons twenty miles from London makes such a sensation here, what must the killing of several thousands be, almost as near to Washington? The feeling in such cases does not appear to depend upon the numbers. One man, killed near you, or if known to you, affects you more than thousands distant or unknown. Mr. RUSKIN, I believe, accounts for the honors we pay to the soldier by the fact that he is ready to be killed for us, and does get killed upon occasion. I remember, early in the war, talking with a volunteer about getting killed in Virginia, but he told me he was not going there to be killed, but to kill somebody, and as many as he could, which, in his rather sanguine view of the case, seemed to make all the difference.

There is a prediction that the war will end in June. If true, very important news must be on the way to us.

MONADNOCK.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Its Modern Origin and the Importance of the Supply.

At the present time, when the cotton culture of the world is seeking an entirely new development, and science is testing the capacities of various soils in every quarter of the globe, it may be of interest and importance to the public at large to examine one very striking source of supply which seems destined to immense productiveness. We refer to Egypt, where the famous Jumel cotton is making such rapid strides. The origin even of the name thus given to the North African commodity is scarcely understood by the vast majority of traders and consumers. The new Egyptian journal recently established under the name of the *Isthmus of Suez*, contains many valuable statistics in reference to this article, and a full narrative of its late rise and progress in the annals of commerce, which we epitomize for the benefit of our readers.

The cultivation of cotton in Egypt is entirely of modern origin. It dates back no further than the reign of MEHEMET ALI, when a certain Monsieur JUMEL, an active and enterprising Frenchman, discovered in a fine garden at Cairo belonging to a Bey named MAKO, some neglected cotton plants which had been placed there merely as objects of curiosity and embellishment. He examined them carefully, and was struck with the facility with which they adapted themselves to the soil and quickly became acclimated, and, after many observations and experiments, became convinced that the cultivation of the staple might be easily propagated throughout Lower Egypt. He finally communicated this idea to MEHEMET ALI, who was delighted with it, and lost no time in furnishing the means to put the project of M. JUMEL in execution. The difficulties encountered at first were enormous. The subject was entirely new in that region, and a foundation for the various departments of the labor to be applied had to be created as it were. Persons skilled in the culture were imported, working hands were instructed, the soil prepared and drained, and, after some failures, finally success crowned the zealous efforts that were made. And when success came, it was neither stinted nor uncertain, but burst, as it were, into full bloom at once. The cotton thrived, spread from point to point over the land, and the conjectures and experiments of the Frenchman, at length, gave to Egypt the principal source of revenue enjoyed by her at the present time.

Notwithstanding all that he had done, however, poor JUMEL received no other special benefit than the application of his name to the Egyptian cotton, known in France and in Egypt itself as the Jumel cotton. But even this satisfaction was not to be left to him without a contest, for the English, with their immemorial jealousy of every title to glory won by their neighbors in France, even when it should bring only honor, disputed, or, at least, strove to ignore the title. They gave to the new cotton the name of the Bey in whose garden JUMEL had first seen the plants that suggested the enterprise, and gave it the title of "The Mako Cotton." Under this appellation it has since become most extensively known and used in many portions of the earth.

The Jumel cotton—for we give it the true and just title—is the kind that grows particularly in Lower Egypt. But there are still other kinds that borrow their names from the various localities in which they are produced. These, too, are numerous, but the most noted species are the Tayoum, Sennaar and Said cottons, which come from different portions of Upper Egypt. In fact, the cultivation of this article throughout all that vast division of the North African Continent, has received an impulse that promises to make it one of the chief products of a land that teems with many of the richest treasures for the use of mankind.

It is important here to note especially the progress of this Egyptian culture in the later day. The field it opens is so vast, and the promise of the future so brilliant, that the incipient steps of this new advance in the comforts of civilization must awaken the deep attention of every inquiring and enterprising mind.

Previous to our civil war in America, the sum total of this production was limited to about 500,000 *cantars*.

In 1861, Egypt exported in all directions 600,000 cantars, without counting what she retained for her own consumption. In the year 1862 the exportation amounted to 820,000 cantars, and in 1863 it reached no less than 257,411 bales, which, at the average rate of 5 cantars per bale, formed a total of 1,287,055 cantars. By these statistics it will be seen that the exportation and, consequently the production, have actually doubled since 1861: and this rate of increase even falls behind the accelerated speed it has assumed in the present year.

The 257,000 bales exported from Egypt from January 1, 1863, up to January 1, 1864, were distributed as follows:—England received 196,422 bales, against the total of 130,639 in 1862; France, 47,691 bales, against 31,399 in 1862; and Austria 13,398, against 7,430 in 1862. The Austrian importation nearly doubles that of the former year, and this is but an index of the growing demand throughout Germany.

Generally speaking, Marseilles and Trieste do not possess any stock whatever of Egyptian cotton. The quantities sent to those ports are only in transit, the importations received at Marseilles being destined for Alsace, the North of France and Switzerland, to which, for the present year, Spain may be added. The importations at Trieste are for the interior of Austria and other parts of Germany, as well as for Switzerland, which draws supplies from all the Adriatic and Mediterranean ports.

The entire stock of cotton at Liverpool amounted at the end of December, 1862, to 390,000 bales, among which figured 26,000 bales of Egyptian or Mako cotton. At the end of 1863, this stock was only 281,137 bales, of which 18,000 were Egyptian cotton. Now, in 1863, Liverpool had drawn from this latter country 196,422 bales, and her stock of *Jumel* cotton had diminished by 7,000 bales. Consequently the consumption of Egyptian cotton by England for the year 1863 had risen to 203,522 bales, against 113,000 bales in 1862, and hence there was an excess of 90,522 bales of Egyptian cotton by England in 1863, over and above the total of 1862.

In France the importation is very rapidly gaining ground, and the demand is increasing so rapidly throughout the north of Europe, that Havre is soon to become one of the leading centres of this branch of the trade, and is even destined to surpass the activity of Marseilles in that respect.

The most extensive preparations are on foot this year in Egypt to widen the range of this most important and beneficial culture. Accumulated capital and skill within the country itself are pushing on all sides to new undertakings, and both are flowing in from Europe, and even from America, with all the improved appliances of the most modern science and ingenuity, to give a fresh and increased impulse to the business.

The future thus opened up to a vast region of the earth, which for so many ages of modern history has lagged behind in the race of civilization, cannot be mistaken. The more we contemplate it, the more are we charmed by the approaching solution of problems that have long perplexed the political economists of our time.

In the southern portion of our own continent vast regions are soon to be opened to a more vigorous and enterprising population than has hitherto occupied them, and that branch of agriculture which has, until lately, almost engrossed them, is seeking a still more congenial and befitting home for its development, where soil, climate and vast supplies of indigenous labor of the right kind only await the call that is to make a garden of another vast area long given up to barbarism. It seems scarcely necessary, after the facts and figures we have given, to direct the attention of American enterprise toward this new arena. Some of our countrymen are already there, and more are preparing to follow. Their skill and experience will undoubtedly meet with golden rewards, and King Cotton find a proper throne on the burning soil of the far East, to requite him for a doubtful sceptre in the grain-growing and manufacturing West.

A Matter for the Third-avenue Railroad Managers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me through your columns to call public attention to the insults and annoyance lately sustained by those who travel after dark on the Third-avenue Railroad. It has become unsafe even for a man, much more for ladies, to ride in a Third-avenue car at night. On Thursday night last, a party of ladies and gentlemen, coming from Harlem, were grossly insulted by a set of drunken rowdies, on one of these cars; and it is but a few nights since, another car on the same line was entered above Sixty-fifth-street, by a gang of loafers, and the passengers lightened of their purses. Where are the police? Why do not the conductors and drivers travel armed for the protection of their passengers? Surely something must be at fault in the management of this line, when such occurrences are becoming so appallingly frequent. At this rate the Third-avenue Road will be shunned, after nightfall, by all respectable travelers. We may mention in this connection that Harlem Bridge and its vicinity are neither safe nor agreeable to pass after dark. Cannot the police force be strengthened between Forty-second-street and Harlem?

Will the Police Commissioner, and the Third-avenue Railroad Company take note of these facts?

A TRAVELER.

The Freedmen in South Carolina.

From a Special Correspondent.

RED HOUSE, Friday, April 29, 1864.

Let no one suppose that he who fills faithfully and earnestly the position of Superintendent of Freedmen has a labor which is without care or anxiety. It is an easy matter so to direct them that they shall be comparatively peaceable, and exercise sufficient industry to supply the wants of the physical man, and in some cases to lay aside funds which constitute a foundation for future wealth.

But when you come to set on foot the development of their higher natures, and carry along with that the necessary accompaniments of social and political growth, and you yourself have the nicer instincts of the moral sense in proper activity, combined with the religious growth naturally due, and withal have that strong, sympathetic nature which belongs to the nobler type of manhood, then you will find yourself all alive with solicitude and satisfaction, disappointment and courageous hope, disgust and highest relish, distrust and abounding faith, alternately working upon the sensitive moral nature, and causing sometimes keenest of pain as well as highest enjoyment. Yet the latter, in each case, always preponderates, as you see them coming up step by step toward your own stand-point, and putting on gradually all the proper habiliments of a true manhood. One must look at their movements *connectedly*, and then he will see processes of moral growth *bridging over and covering in* occasional delinquencies and actions of wrong, and it may be, even, incipient crime. Hence this experience may be realized, that a man may be actually put in jail for insubordination of the worst kind, and afterward prove a most reliable, worthy man, and show noble qualities of a Christian heart—an experience of which I am personally cognizant, so much does one need to commingle firmness even to severity, with kindness and faith in their human nature.

But even with this connected view there are frequent occasions when one feels sick at heart at the disappointments and difficulties which beset all upward growth of man, especially when one has such natures as freedmen possess under his charge and direction. This is simply because the *present* always *overbears* both past and future in the impression it makes.

The people have come now to a point where peculiar discretion and patience are needed in directing them, so that they may avoid as much as may be the constant wrangling, and tendency to overreaching and dishonesty, incident to confused ideas of the nature of personal rights, to the full enjoyment of which they have but recently attained, and which, when combined with that of selfishness, which naturally develops in even progress with new acquisitions, with that ignorance which always tends to make one morbidly jealous of his rights, makes it ever a difficult matter so to guide them that they shall properly respect each other's rights, and that on sound principles of law and justice. The importance of this matter cannot well be overestimated, for it lies at the very foundation of all social organization and development, and so to direct them as that they shall see that the general principles of law and justice, although at times requiring self-sacrifice and self-denial, yet ultimately subserve the greatest good of the greatest numbers, and so to bring these principles within their grasp as that they shall be drawn to the practice of them by their own sense, is the highest and most difficult of anyone charged with their care.

Often and often, must one, where people like those on this plantation are leaving their old homes and going on to new lands of their own, where they are building up new homes, have recourse to the well-established principles of common law, *and must be able to make them see the reason of them.*

They have made additions to their old cabins out of their hard-earned funds and in their scant time in slave life. How much shall they be allowed to move? Shall they be allowed to remove trees set out by them in their own yards? Shall they be allowed to remove fencing erected by themselves about their own inclosures? Shall they be allowed to move manure collected from their own animals on the land where they had them fenced or stabled? Sedge, used for manure, is thrown upon the river shore in large quantities by a high tide and favoring wind; the next tide, with a change of wind in the other quarter will carry it off.

Can any one go on his neighbor's river line and collect such sedge? They own a "pine barren" in common. Can any one cut timber therefrom *for sale?* and, if so, within what limits? People are resident on land where they have lived for years; it is sold when the land is partially prepared for crops—can these residents be disturbed, and to what extent? And so on *ad libitum*. Thus it is plain to be seen what opportunities are offered for collision and confusion on the one hand, and for instruction and development on the other. And in giving this instruction one must of necessity constantly bear in mind their ignorance and debasement, taken in connection with their former habits of life; for if their actions are interpreted as we interpret those of white people at the North, injustice and discouragement are sure to ensue. Hence these people need men of the noblest natures, of sterling common sense, of large experience in dealing with human nature, of great kindness of heart, combined with large firmness and patience. Neither is it well to have any preconceived notion of their ability to fill any position in civil or political life. Take hold of them with a strong kind heart and firm will, and carry them up just as far as they show themselves capable of going, and leave the results with God, otherwise you are shaping your plans for a doubtful end, and may lose both courage and patience long before you reach it. But if you throw all your power on their present needs and requirements, making all circumstances, as far as possible, genial to an upward growth, and seeking always to ground them on high and noble principles of moral action rather than those of merely worldly policy, drawing out developments of the higher nature, repressing those of the lower, then you will economise all your force, and they will be guided to the fullest growth their natures will admit of, and be substantially built up in it, and God will take care of the rest. In this view, which is the only true one, the vexed questions of amalgamation, of negro equality with the white race, whether political or social, *et id omne genus*, become dead issues. If they acquire sufficient growth, education and refinement to be worthy of full equality they will take it, and no man can avoid it who does not fight against God. But those who are especially sensitive on this point can console themselves with the assurance that this point will not be reached by them till long after they and their generation have ceased to take an interest in sublunary affairs. But is not the whole question of their manhood *assumed* in this train of argument? Not necessarily. We must go at them as we would go at what miners call a *lead*, found among the hills. We see what is a semblance of valuable ore, or we may find a few evidences of real ore; we go right to work and dig to see what will be found, and then make the most of it. Do we *assume* that there is a mine of valuable metal there? No; the whole question is one of practical, wise philanthropy. Now, *we must, before God, go to work and develop, let what will result.* No man can work among them with wisdom and kindness without finding, with all their failings, sterling elements of manhood ready for development. But their best growth demands care and oversight for years to come. As one of their own number remarked to a friend of mine, "Dey be *niggers still*, and dey *will be* for great many year, and dey no lib togeder widout de white man to look arter 'em. You take ten colored folks an *tree* of 'em may stop being nigger, but de rest *allers* be nigger and dere chil'n be nigger;" or, in other words, it is a matter of universal history, that the upward development of all mankind is very slow, taking them as a mass, and these people will prove no exception to the rule. No people ever gave better encouragement, and there is not lacking evidence that this growth will partake of that rapid movement which pertains to all progress in these latter days of the world, when all matters pertaining seem to be hastening with gigantic tread to that tremendous hour when the Almighty King shall say of all the affairs of this world, "It is finished." High and grand are the duties and privileges devolving upon this nation at this thrilling crisis. We are called upon, in the providence of God, not only to vindicate our own liberties against most determined and wicked assault in dire and bloody war, and the cause of individual liberty and development throughout the world, but, as well, to take a whole race of people living in our midst, and raise them from a state of deepest ignorance and degradation, and clothe them with civilization, and, so far as may be, with enlightened manhood. When the foundations of a new civilization are laid, it is a matter of such momentous importance with the human race, that for ages on ages poets will make it the theme of song, and orators will draw inspiration therefrom, and historians will labor assiduously through all ancient lore to ascertain its determining causes and resulting influences, and in eloquence and beauty lay them before all people, that all knowledge and culture may be advanced. Nay, more; the elevation of the human race is the great errand of the Deity to this world. How, then, but for wickedest prejudice should not the entire people of the nation enter upon this great work with exalted enthusiasm? As you look backward into the distant regions of history, men who have given their labors and lives to the elevation of the human race, in part or in whole, are heroes and benefactors of the race, men whose works live after them and whose renown increases with advancing time, whose noble deeds and sacrifices are perennial in their greenness, while their errors and weaknesses of life are forgotten. But as a nation we are measurably blind to the magnificent opportunity placed before us of doing that great and sublime good which shall make the whole nation heroic and a noble examplar of godlike beneficence, to be honored and loved by the human race. And this, too, not necessarily on account of any special sympathy for the negro, but because God has said, and still says, in thunder tones, "Let there be light" to a nation of people sunk in darkness, and has honored this nation by giving to it to become the almoner of his Divine blessing. Let us not prove recreant to the noblest moral sympathy, nor spurn the trust offered us by the Almighty, for this would show us as wanting the qualities necessary to make us a truly great people.

A. S. H.

Maximilian, the New Emperor of Mexico—His Personal Character and Confidence in His Destiny.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The landing of MAXIMILIAN on the soil of Mexico may be said to complete the link in the chain of events which renders the Empire *un fait accompli*, and it is not singular that the deepest interest should just now be felt in this country respecting the personal character of the new Sovereign. Everything relating to him is eagerly sought for, but I notice a marked disposition to depreciate his merits. He has been represented as a "delicate specimen of humanity," a "mere puppet," a "tool," a man "without any physical or moral constitution worth a groat," &c. Whatever opinions we may entertain in regard to the violent overthrow of the late Government in Mexico, it becomes our interest to form correct and unprejudiced opinions concerning the new ruler—and, as during a sojourn of several years abroad, I had frequent interviews with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, then Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian navy, and many opportunities of forming an estimate of his character, it may not be improper for me to give you the results of my observations and impressions.

The truth is, this scion of the imperial house of Hapsburgh, who has undertaken the daring and difficult task of inaugurating in Mexico a new *régime*, is a man of great natural endowments, of large culture and rare experience. A physiognomist would have no hesitation in determining his claim to a high place among men. If he is distinguished for any one trait more than another, it is for his perfect self-reliance and confidence in his destiny. This is the strong bond which unites him to NAPOLEON III., who is also a firm believer in controlling fate, of which he deems himself the favorite child. It is a little curious, perhaps, that all the great actors in the drama of life, who have risen to high command, as MAHOMET, ALEXANDER, CÆSAR, CROMWELL, NAPOLEON, have thus felt and acknowledged themselves the special instruments and agents of fortune. In person, MAXIMILIAN is rather tall and well shaped, and the general expression of his face is frank and genial, though at times it wears a strangely thoughtful and abstracted air; while his manners are affable, modest, winning and wholly free from affectation. Born in the gayest and most dissipated capital in Europe—for even Paris yielded the palm in these respects to Vienna—surrounded by the intoxicating allurements of a court, his youth was passed in studious occupations; and his life has remained remarkably free from the petty and corrupting vices to the influences of which he was naturally exposed. It is understood that he was at an early period brought into direct contact with the people, while engaged in the performance of the duties of his profession as a sailor, and he thus learned to know something of their wants and feelings. His public acts and conversation give evidence that he entertains rather radical and liberal notions, for a Prince, about the obligations and duties of Governments. Indeed, he enjoys the reputation of having earnestly endeavored to induce the Emperor, while he was Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, to modify the strictness and severity of the military rule in Venice and Hungary. With the mercantile classes in Austria MAXIMILIAN was always a favorite. He has a well-descended nature, and there is no doubt he was carefully educated. As a linguist, he almost rivals Cardinal MEZZOFANTI. The purity of his English would surprise you; and it seems he addressed the Mexican deputation in good Castilian. He is fond of athletic exercises, and is said to have a practical knowledge of ship-building, of the construction of docks, &c., and to take an extraordinary interest in naval gunnery and pursuits of that character. A patron of the arts, several stories very much to the credit of his heart, are told of his liberality to poor and meritorious artists. His principal faults are probably ambition, extravagance, and hereditary pride; but these are weaknesses or vices he shares in common with a great many noble warriors, heroes and statesmen, if history is to be believed. His palace of Miramar, about four miles distant from Trieste, on the shores of the beautiful Adriatic, must have cost an immense sum, and is a charming and princely residence. The grounds are laid out with exquisite taste, and the surrounding country, so replete in historic associations, is wonderfully picturesque. Who can say, among the mutations of fortune, that the new Emperor may not again seek this delightful spot? Who can say, even while surrounded by the luxury and splendors of an Imperial Court, he may not sigh regretfully for the peaceful hours spent in this palace by the sea? On the Dalmatian coast, and not far distant from Miramar, are still to be seen the mouldering ruins of the palace and gardens of the Emperor DIOCLETIAN, who voluntarily resigned his throne—the command of the empire of the world—and here retired to meditate—and plant cabbages!

MAXIMILIAN is now thirty-two years of age. His marriage in 1857 to the Princess CHARLOTTE, daughter of the King of the Belgians, was a fortunate circumstance, and has, doubtless had an important influence on his life. To her, indeed, BURKE's brilliant description of the Queen of France might well be applied: for "surely never lighted on this orb a more delightful vision;"—and it is not difficult to understand the enthusiasm with which her graciousness and beauty are reported to have inspired the Mexican deputation on the occasion of the offer of the crown at Miramar.

If a foreign and monarchical rule can be good under any circumstances, MAXIMILIAN may doubtless be found worthy to reign in the Halls of the MONTEZUMAS. His antecedents, and his recent public acts, lead us naturally to believe that he will endeavor to give the Mexicans a good Government. The Spanish race is better adapted for monarchical institutions than the Anglo-Saxon. It especially loves grandeur, gorgeous processions, military renown, the pomp, splendor and ceremonies which belong to Courts, as well as bullfights and *monte*—and it has an instinctive respect for Authority. The new Emperor will, of course, seek to gratify and amuse his subjects, and thus render his capital another Paris in attractiveness and display. The absolute renunciation of his rights to the Austrian throne shows his own confidence in the success of his new venture: and instead of being a "puppet," he may be found to possess some of those shining qualities which are said to have animated the illustrious founder of his house. One thing is certain: MAXIMILIAN is too shrewd and intelligent to easily allow himself to be drawn into any immediate alliance with our foes, the rebels. But the proximity of the new Empire to the seat of war in the Southwest cannot fail to make us watchful and interested observers of his career.

Yours, &c., B.

MONDAY, June 20, 1864.

The Gunboat Sassacus and her Commander.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers will not have forgotten the graphic account you republished but a few weeks ago, of the fight of the *Sassacus*, Commander ROE, and the rebel ram *Albemarle*, on the 5th of May last. And in a recent number of the TIMES you name with distinction the gallant Capt. ROE. Since his brilliant engagement, it has been often inquired what had become of the *Sassacus*, which was known to have been disabled in the fight.

The department has spoken. Capt. SMITH, who was a mile off during the fight of the *Sassacus* with the ram, is officially congratulated and thanked from Washington, and two junior officers of the *Sassacus* promoted. This being now secured, Capt. ROE, without mention, is at last *allowed* by Capt SMITH, his senior in the waters of North Carolina, to return north to repair his vessel.

One naturally asks; who fought that battle? the juniors of the *Sassacus*, the Captain of the *Sassacus*, or Capt. SMITH, who was a mile from the *Sassacus*? How long will even the *personnel* of our navy be, as you say, in the article above alluded to, all right, with such injustice as this festering in its history ?

OLD NAVY.

Obituary.

COL. PYE, OF THE NINETY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

EDWARD PYE, Colonel of the Ninety-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who died of wounds received at Cold Harbor, June 2, was born at Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1823.

He graduated at Rutgers College, studied law, and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county. In 1855 he was elected County Judge and Surrogate for a term of four years. In the Fall of 1861 he raised a company in Haverstraw, which became connected with the Ninety-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers. This regiment was assigned to duty in connection with the Army of the Potomac, and from the second battle of Bull Run took part in all the conflicts through which that army has passed.

Col. PYE was soon promoted to the position of Major, and during the past year, on recommendation of his superior officers, in testimonials to his valor and fidelity, of the most flattering character, was appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR to the command of his regiment.

On Thursday, June 2, he wrote hastily to his family: "Thank God, I am still safe and sound." *That day* he received his death-wound. At his urgent request he was removed to Alexandria, hoping to reach Washington, but died at Alexandria on Saturday, the 11th.

His body was embalmed and taken to his home in Haverstraw, where his funeral took place Wednesday, 15th. An immense concourse from different parts of the county assembled to pay this last token of respect. The stores of the village were closed, and every expression of grief and of sympathy was afforded.

Col. PYE was a patriot, who entered the service conscientiously, from an ardent conviction of the righteousness of our cause.

He was also a Christian, and was buried from the same church in which, nearly ten years before, he made a public profession of religion.

His death adds another to the long list of the honored and lamented who have fallen in our defence.

LIEUT.-COL. W. H. BAIRD, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM H. BAIRD, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York State Volunteers, as has already been announced, was killed while charging the enemy's works at Petersburgh on the 16th inst.

Col. BAIRD was born in Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1831, and went to Geneva in 1854, where his occupation was that of a carriage-maker. He was among the first to obey the summons of the President for men in the beginning of the war, and raised a company for the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers in the Spring of 1861, under very discouraging circumstances, and departed to the seat of war as its Captain. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and, with his regiment, through every battle of the Peninsular campaign. In several of these battles of the Peninsula he distinguished himself for his soldierly bearing and courage, particularly at Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks, where he commanded his regiment and received high commendation from his superior officers. In January, 1862, he was promoted to the Majority in his regiment, but in August of the same year he resigned his commission in the Thirty-eighth, was honorably discharged, and went home to assist in the organization of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, of which regiment he was appointed Major. He accompanied this regiment to Harper's Ferry, where he was with the rest of the regiment, taken prisoner in September, 1862. Soon after his exchange he was dishonorably discharged from the service for alleged misconduct, but was soon restored to his command, and promoted to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Court of Inquiry in its findings, fully vindicating his previous conduct. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his fate.

EX-LIEUT.-GOV. JOHN TRACY.

The Hon. JOHN TRACY, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of this State, died at his residence in Oxford, on Saturday morning, June 18, after a brief illness, in the 81st year of his age. The Chenango *Union* gives the following notice of his life:

"Gov. TRACY was a native of Norwich, Conn. While a lad he came with his father, a respectable farmer, to Columbus, in this county, where the latter, one of the earliest settlers of the town, passed the remainder of his life. The son, after becoming a young man, went to Oxford and entered the County Clerk's office, then kept at that place, and was Deputy Clerk under URI TRACY. At Oxford he continued to reside throughout his long and eventful life. He studied law in the place, and was admitted to the Supreme Court as an attorney in 1808 and 1806; was Postmaster at Oxford for sixteen years; was for many years a successful practitioner of law; was a master and Examiner in Chancery; was Surrogate of the county from 1821 to 1833; was First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1823 to 1833; was a member of Assembly in the years 1821, 1822 and 1826; was appointed by the Governor and Senate, Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit, in the place of Judge NELSON, promoted to Justice of the Supreme Court, but declined the appointment, whereupon it was conferred upon the late Judge MONELL; was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1832 with Gov. MARCY, and reëlected with him in 1834, and again in 1839; was a Regent of the State University from 1830 to 1836; was elected from this county a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in April, 1846, and was chosen President of that body.

Some years ago Mr. TRACY made a public profession of religion, uniting himself with the Episcopal Church, and was senior warden at the time of his death. He leaves two surviving children, daughters, married respectively to HENRY R. MYGATT, Esq., and JAMES W. CLARK, Esq., both of Oxford. His wife, the worthy partner of his life and virtues, preceded him to their last resting place only a few months. He was buried in the cemetery at Oxford on Monday last, his funeral being attended by large numbers of people not only from his own but from all the surrounding towns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Straw Hats for the Million, at White's.—A great variety of Straw Hats, Manilla, &c., cheap, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

DIED.

CONNOR.—On Saturday, June 25, of pneumonia, JEANETTE ELIZA, daughter of Charles and Rachel Connor, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at her father's residence, No. 180 West 28th-st., New-York, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M.

COLLIN.—On Saturday evening, June 25, after a lingering illness, EDWARD W. COLLIN, eldest son of Coroner Collin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DECKER.—On Thursday evening, June 23, of diphtheria, MARY ELMORE, daughter of Levi and Hannah Maria Decker, aged 14 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Palisade-av., South Bergen, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GRISWOLD.—In Philadelphia, on Friday morning, June 24, from the effect of wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June, HENRY A. GRISWOLD, of the 151st New-York Vols., and son of the late Daniel S. Griswold, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his brother, A. D. Griswold, 116th-st., Harlem, near Avenue A.

ROWE.—On Friday, June 24, ELIZABETH ROWE, relict of Thomas Rowe, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 5 East 41st-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thomas Griffith and Alfred L., also of her son-in-law, Abraham B. Warner, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

RITCH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 24, ANGUS ATWOOD, youngest son of Wm. H. and Henrietta H. Ritch, aged 1 year.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

ROSE.—On Saturday morning, June 25, JANE ELIZABETH, only child of Walton and Phebe U. Rose, aged 1 year and 3 days.

Funeral services this day at 5 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 19 Jones-st.

WINTHROP.—At New-Rochelle, on Friday, June 24, EMILY ROGERS, daughter of the late John Still Winthrop, of New-York City.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Chapel, Stamford, Conn., on Monday, at the 27th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The train will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9½ A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 399.—June 25, 1864.
74, 57, 40, 23, 13, 18, 10, 12, 11, 3, 19, 53, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 400.—June 25, 1864.
24, 9, 31, 36, 29, 1, 42, 50, 78, 69, 68, 19, 58.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 303.—June 25, 1864.
57, 12, 36, 32, 23, 77, 22, 14, 17, 25, 73, 31, 34.
CLASS 304.—June 25, 1864.
NOT RECEIVED.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.
ALECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PRIZES CASHED BY
GEORGE B. BROWNE,
No. 16 John-st.,
Up stairs.

DELICIOUS.

HELMBOLD'S ICE-CREAM SODA.

TWENTY VARIETIES OF SYRUP.

Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Orgeat,
Raspberry, Ginger, Strawberry,
Catawba, Chocolate, Vanilla,
Nectar, Hock, Peach,
Pineapple, Jarganella Pear, Blackberry,
Banana, Wild Cherry, Orange,
Spice, Coffee.

Kissengen and Vichy Waters on draught or in bottles.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

All syrups made of the best material. Fruit syrups of fresh and selected fruit; cream of pure cream, and water drawn from porcelain lined fountains. The great objection that many have to the drinking of soda is, that the water is from copper fountains, the syrups made of extracts, and cream of artificial character. The proprietor has spared no expense to overcome the above objections, the marble from which the syrups are drawn, on top of counter, alone, costing one thousand dollars.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY.

35 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS

Is the combined experience of the gentlemen engaged at Helmbold's New Drug store; an average of over 7 years for each one in the best Broadway stores, and each prescription is read by two persons, and checked before going out.

Recollect this,
those who have prescriptions that invariably require care.

And also recollect
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "RIOT Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, the 27th of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7, and as amended by Chapter 396 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 17, 1864.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

Just received, a large assortment of fine French extracts, pomades, toilet-sets, hair-brushes, &c., at HELMBOLD'S New Drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.

WATERING-PLACES.

IT IS IMPORTANT, IN FACT NECESSARY, that you provide yourself with the following articles before starting: Tooth, Hair, Nail and Flesh Brush, Tooth Powder, Pomade, Extracts, Cologne, or Toilet Water, and a nice traveling case to hold the same in compact form. Mr. HELMBOLD, Druggist, of No. 594 Broadway, has prepared himself to furnish the above, having a large assortment always on hand, and his establishment is patronized by all; the fashionable and wealthy, because they can always find what they wish, and by others, because they procure articles at reasonable rates—and all are sure that their patronage is appreciated by polite and gentlemanly attendants. Recollect this, and also recollect the place.

HELMBOLD'S New Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, near Metropolitan Hotel.

UNTIL THE HOUR OF SICKNESS HOW

few think of the necessity of having a remedy at hand. Simple articles should always be on hand, such as Paregoric, Syrup Squills, Laudanum, Spirits Lavender, spiced and simple Syrup Rhubarb, Syrup Squills, Spirits Camphor, Hartshorn, Essence Ginger, Liniment, &c. NO HOUSEHOLD should be without them. In case of sickness at night, and if away from home, it is still more important. These things cost but little. Mr HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is doing a large family business, because he has vials of all prepared, and will furnish the whole with the guarantee of being pure, freshly and properly prepared, at no greater outlay than two or three dollars.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free, in a sealed envelope, for 10 cents.
Address Dr. STANFORD, Box 4,652 New-York Post-office

NO MISTAKES

Happen at HELMBOLD'S new drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel, and the best, can always be had there.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
1,000 Bohn Library, very cheap.
160 Standard Works half-calf at our price.
100,000 Works, Literature, Travels, Science, Medicine, &c., at your price.
100,000 Photographic Card Pictures, at any price.
LEGGAT & BROS., No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman

FORT HAMILTON LOTS.—FIVE OF THE finest lots in the village of Fort Hamilton, most beautifully situated near the United States lands, each 50 feet by 116 feet, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY next, June 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at the salesroom No. 330 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under the direction of the Sheriff; a chance for a bargain.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES—Preaching on SABBATH, 26th inst., in the Church corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. FRANK JACKSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, by Rev. F. W. WILLIAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the church corner Catharine and Madison sts., and at 3½ P. M. at the corner of Dover and Water sts., by Rev. Mr. TAMAZ, a blind man. All are invited to come. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. and 28th-st.—There will be Divine Service, Sermon and the Holy Communion administered in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, the 26th inst., (instead of the first Sunday in July,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in EVENING of the same day, the 26th inst., there will be Divine Service and Sermon at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, June 26, at 10½ in the Morning, and 7¾ in the Evening. Mr. MURRAY is expected to make some interesting statements in connection with his recent visit to the Army of the Potomac. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH NOW MEETS with the Spring-st. Church, near Varick. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. WILSON, and at 3½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN PARKER. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. at Hall No. 287 Hudson-st. This society is now building a church in Hudson-st., near Spring.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Rev. J. M. PEEBLES, a reformed clergyman, will lecture TO-DAY. Subject this MORNING, *Who shall Roll us Away the Stone from the Door of the Sepulchre?* For the EVENING, *The Utter Failure of Sectarian Christianity to Elevate and Reform Mankind.* Seats free.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sunday School of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., will be held on SABBATH EVENING, June 26th, at 7¾ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. SANDERSON, Pastor; Rev. Mr. BURTIS and Capt. HARTT. Singing by the children. The public respectfully invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN UNION—THE TWENTY-fourth sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. L. N. RICE, D. D., in St. Paul's M. E. Church, (D. McCLINTOCK'S) 4th-av., corner 22d st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. This sermon bears upon the Slavery question in its relation to a united Church.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, (Bible House,) 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected. Young men are cordially invited. R. R. McBURNEY, Rec'g Sec'y.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Warlike Attitude of the Nations, Prophetically Considered.* All who are interested in prophecy are cordially invited to attend.

BAPTIST MARINERS' SUNDAY SCHOOL, corner of Henry and Oliver sts., will hold their monthly concert on SUNDAY EVENING. H. HUNTINGTON LEE and J. G. DE WITT will address the school. Singing by the school, led by Prof. TILTON. All are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Power of the Gospel*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Power of Faith.* Baptism in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING: *General Conversion of the Nations to Christ, Nigh at Hand.* Objections answered. Services at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY—IN LEFFERTS Park, Tompkins and Gates avenues. Love feast at 10 A. M. Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, from London, will preach in the afternoon. Rev. WM. ANDERSON, late from Gen. Grant's army, will be present. Kekalb-avenue cars from Fulton Ferry to the park.

REV. SAMUEL BOOKSTAVER BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, June 26, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Subject of morning sermon: *Come Thou With Us.* Of the evening: *Parents.*

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION—31st st., between 2d and 3d avs.; seats free. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Rev. WM. B. MORROW, Pastor of the Church, will preach, D. V. both morning and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

REV. A. H. HEATH WILL PREACH IN the Free-will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, June 26th, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The usual S. S. Concert at 2 P. M. Addresses, with singing by the children.

THE JUDGMENT DISPENSATION.—S. S. SNOW, Herald of Christ, and Pastor of Mount Zion Church, will preach on *The Mission of Elias*, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. WM. FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are specially invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7¾. Prayer meeting at 6½. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching in Morning at 10½, by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, presiding Elder, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor. Seats free. All are invited.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the afternoon.

THE REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF St. Stephen's Church, will preach in the church corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. Text: *He that Ruleth his Spirit, is Better than he that Taketh a City.* Services commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place.—The Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING; free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the church will be made at each service TO-MORROW.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 26th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry—services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING.

REV. ALEX. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, June 26, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—Prof. MATTISON will preach, as usual, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 26, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—Episcopal, 35th-st., near 6th-av. Services by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. Dr. N. L. RICE.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, June, 26, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. DR. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, will preach, in this church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN THE Murray-hill Baptist Church, cor. of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., to-morrow morning and evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Elm. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. SAMUEL H. SMITH, of Norwalk, Conn.

CITIZENS AND SOJOURNERS.

Call and examine the arrangements at HELMBOLD'S new drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel. *You will be welcome.*

CHOICE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES,
$2 PER POUND.
And also other choice Fruits of the season, at lowest market prices, at
J. S. BARNES', No. 702 Broadway.

THE RECEPTION ROOM

Attached to HELMBOLD'S new drug-store is designed for persons waiting for prescriptions.

THE MERCHANTS', BANKERS', GENERAL VOLUNTEER AND SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION.

New-York Evening Express, June 17, 1864.

"LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—PROCURING SUBSTITUTES IN ADVANCE.—It is stated that a large number of down-town merchants and bankers are quietly availing themselves of the provisions of the conscription law which permits persons who are liable to exemption themselves by procuring substitutes in advance. If this movement could only be made general among our wealthy merchants, it would considerably lessen the burdens of the coming draft. Probably our next quota might thus be filled up in advance. What say our public-spirited merchants?"

N. B.—The substitutes referred to have been and are being procured through the MERCHANTS', BANKERS' and GENERAL VOLUNTEER and SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, Office No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ABORTION CASE.

A Young Lady Living in Brooklyn the Victim—Testimony of Her Mother.

The case of the State of Connecticut *vs.* WM. M. HANFORD was commenced in Bridgeport on Tuesday last. HANFORD is charged with having been concerned in procuring an abortion upon the person of Miss ETTA LELAND, and the following testimony, given by the mother of the unfortunate young lady, covers all the facts in the case:

Mrs. RACHEL M. LELAND took the stand and testified as follows:

I am the mother of HENRIETTA M. LELAND: I have been acquainted with Hanford the past year; he was introduced into our family by his cousin, Melancthon Hanford, of Boston, in June, 1863; had been acquainted with his cousin about 11 years; he always appeared to be a very fine young man; a few days after his first introduction he called again, introduced by his cousin; he continued to call for several days on the same excuse; at that time, and for two or three weeks, his conversation was directed more to my youngest daughter than to Etta; then he began to invite Etta to sing and play for him, and to go to places of amusement; he used to call on Etta through the Summer, and called once or twice a week; in the Winter he came every day, and sometimes twice a day; during this period his attentions were confined to Etta exclusively; she appeared to be pleased with him, and to like him very much; I thought he was a fine young man, and was very much pleased with him; he continued this intimacy until he went to Boston, at the time she came to Bridgeport; she did not go in the society of any other man but him; he used to invite her to some theatre almost every time he came there; at first we did not permit her to go alone; I went with them until I got tired of going; my daughter, Mrs. Atherton, went repeatedly; I think that on three occasions she was absent all night; the excuse given was that it was too far for him to come home with her to our house in Williamsburgh, and then return to New-York; he was received as her suitor, and we encouraged it; he said last Winter that he was coming to Bridgeport on business, and wished her to come with him and go skating; I consented to her coming, as I had perfect confidence in him; she came and returned the next day; after this his visits were continued as before; about four or five weeks before she came here in April, he commenced urging her to come again to Bridgeport; he was to meet her, and they were to stay here three days; she left on the 6th day of April; she had money furnished her to come with; the money was not furnished by myself or my husband; she left home about 11 o'clock on the 6th day of April.

Hanford, (we always called him Billy,) used to stay all night at our house; at one time he stayed there two or three weeks; he was treated as one of the family, and as well as I could treat any one; I did not write to Billy until a week and three days after she left, when I wrote to him at Boston; I wrote that I wanted him to tell me where Etta was; that she went to Bridgeport to meet him; that I had proof enough to know that she went to meet him; that if he did not let me know where she was; I should send my husband to Boston after him, and he would bring proof to show that she went to Bridgeport to meet him; I received no answer till Saturday of that week, the 23d, when he came to our house; when I saw him I said, "Oh, Billy, where is Etta?" he said he did not know; I said, "Billy, she went to Bridgeport to meet you;" he said she did not; I said she did; he then said "She is in Bridgeport;" I said, "Why don't she come home? I asked if she was very sick? he said she was very sick; I asked if she would not come home? he said he did not think she could or would; said she talked about dying, and she thought she should die; I asked why he did not come and tell me?

He said, now I see my mistake; I now see I have done wrong in not letting you know it; he said she did not wish me to know that she was sick, because it would kill me if I knew it; that was his excuse for not letting me know it; I took him down stairs alone and said, now Billy, tell me what the trouble is with Etta, and he told me what he supposed it was; he said it was a case of abortion; I told him then I should come right after her as quick as I could; I asked him to give me the directions where I should find her; he said it was about a mile from the depot in a wooden house, and the person's name was Wakeman; he told me if my child was dead and buried to let her lie where she was.

I replied that I should not; if my child was dead or alive I would have her body; he said if he took her up it would only disgrace the whole of us; I told him I cared nothing about that; this was about all he said; he was very much excited, said that he was sick, that this trouble had thrown him on a bed of sickness; that he saw her on the 17th of April; that she then appeared quite lively, and as she usually did; that she sat up and ate some oranges which he gave her; that he told her she should go and tell me; but she said no, for she should be well enough to come in a few days, and he thought she would; he did not then inform me that he had seen her since; he told such a fair story that I thought he must be innocent, as I did till I considered the matter after he had gone; my daughter examined Etta's wardrobe a week after she left, and found that she had taken an unusual quantity of underclothes. She took about two-dozen towels.

[Here followed one of those long discussions on the admissibility of certain evidence very common in legal proceedings, but too often spun out beyond all reasonable length. After its final conclusion, the court adjourned.]

MRS. LELAND'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 21.

I came to Bridgeport the 11th of last May; I then saw Mrs. Wakeley at her house in John-street; my husband told her that I came to learn the particulars of my child's death; she said she was very happy to see us; she seemed very much pleased to see us; I told her to tell me the truth, and that I wanted none of her lying, as she had lied to my husband; I asked the cause of Etta's death. She said it was typhoid fever; I asked why she had not sent for me; she said Etta did not want her folks to know anything about her being sick and dying; I told her it was very strange that a girl dying of typhoid fever should not be willing to let her friends know of it; she said Etta said that I was very sick and that if I knew she was sick and away from home it would kill me; I asked, "Why could you not have written to me and let me know of my daughter's sickness?" she said she did write twice to me and directed the letters to Williamsburgh; that Etta was perfectly willing to die, but did not want her folks to know anything about it; I asked how she was laid out; she said she put on her underclothes, skirt, stockings, &c., and did the best she could; I asked why she did not put on a shroud and have her buried decently? she said that part of her clothes were burned up in her stove, and that the doctor had the rest of the things; that she did not know where the watch was, but supposed the doctor had it; I told her the doctor said that it was destroyed here; she said she did not know anything about it; all she knew was the doctor had got them; I asked how she could allow anyone to be buried as Etta was? she said that she knew nothing about it; I said if you know nothing about it, how is that you and the doctor both tell the same story? I said Doctor Jacques has murdered my child, and you have helped him; she said, Oh! Mrs. Leland, Mrs. Leland, if you knew how your daughter loved that doctor, you would not have said that; I replied, don't you tell me that my child loved her murderer; I asked about the ring; she said Etta had it on when she died; but did not say what was done with it afterward; I told her I should look into the affair, and should know about it in time; she then said, Mrs. Leland, don't you do anything with me, will you? if you do, let me know about it just half an hour before you have me arrested; I asked about her furs; she said she did not remember whether she brought any furs with her or not; then she spoke to her daughter, and said, "Josie, did she bring any furs with her?" Josie said, "Yes, mother, don't you remember?" Mrs. Wakeley said that Etta died in the lower room of her house; that she carried her round in her arms; could carry her just like a doll, and she seemed to feel better when she had her in her arms; I told my husband that she had lied to us, so that we had better leave; O, said Mrs. Wakeley, I have not done with you yet; Dr. Jacques brought a veil and one towel to our house which had belonged to Etta; they looked and smelt as though they had been in the ground; I think they had been buried. [The veil was produced in court.] Dr. Jacques brought a hoop skirt and an old comb which never belonged to Etta; I have never seen Mr. Marsh; Etta's health was always perfect; she had never been sick in her life; she had never spent one cent for doctor's bill for her; the remains of my daughter were received by us on the 30th of April, just a week after my husband came to Bridgeport in search of her; she was buried on Monday, May 2, in Newton, Massachusetts; I attended the funeral; I was present at the post mortem examination in Newton; it was my daughter's body which was taken from the grave; it was in the month of May; I do not remember the day.

Cross-examination by Mr. Beach.—It is a year the 8th of May since we removed to Brooklyn, from East Boston, where we had lived for eleven years; have three children now living, Louisa, (Mrs. Atherton,) John and Eva; Hanford's visits were received in the parlor, in the presence of the family; he was talkative and agreeable in his manners; was particularly attentive to Eva; used to say he was going to marry her; she would say, "Well, give me a diamond ring and I will marry you;" Eva never walked out with Hanford; Etta was not in the habit of attending theatrical amusements before her acquaintance with Hanford; she was never previously out after dark, except in company with members of the family; once in a while she went to the Boston Museum; she went with Everett Burnham, but generally they were accompanied by some other member of the family, and once in a great while she went alone with him; Hanford last Winter talked about marrying Etta, but I do not think they were engaged; I once said, "Etta, you will never get married;" Hanford said, "Yes, she will, for I will marry her;" this is all I ever heard him say about marrying her; I went to Mrs. Jones' theatre, and once to the Old Bowery with them; once she went over to meet him at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway; they were to take supper together at the Belmont House; I was to meet them at a theatre; I went there; they did not come, but went somewhere else, as he said the theatre was so full he could not get in; I think Louisa went once with us to Mrs. John Woods'.

I think Hanford left New-York for Boston the last of February; he was occasionally in New-York after that; Etta went to Boston last October, and was gone five or six weeks; she went in company with Miss Moore, who left Etta at the depot in Boston, and went to Lowell; she visited Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Wakefield and Mrs. Kirtley; she has not been to Boston at any other time; I think it was in January that my daughter stayed over night in New-York the first time; two other young men boarded at our house three or four weeks last Winter, and were there when Hanford stayed over night at our house for some weeks; Mr. Otis came with Hanford when he called at our house after I wrote to him; he did not say anything about receiving my letter when I first met him; after Etta went away, an envelope was found in her room, directed, in her handwriting, to Robert Potter, New-York, also, a letter to him dated last November; in this conversation Hanford denied that he knew anything about her going to Bridgeport; the name he gave me was Wakeman, not Wakeley; I never knew of her having money except what her father or myself gave her; I frequently gave her from fifty cents to twenty dollars; in three months last year we gave her one hundred dollars; we usually gave it to her at about that rate, we always bought her dresses together; the watch was bought in Boston; it cost sixty dollars; I did not express kind feeling toward Hanford in my last conversation with Mrs. Bradford; I was foolish enough to go to a clairvoyant to inquire about my lost daughter.

By Mr. Beardsley—I met Mrs. Wakeley and her daughter at their house; Mrs. Wakeley said she did not know when they took the body away; that she knew they were going to take it away, and so she left the house; I was excited and talked loud; she cautioned me not to talk so loud, as the people in the other part of the house would hear me; I told her I meant to have them hear me; she said she addressed the letters to me by the name of Lawrence; that Etta said her name was Lawrence; also that she had said her name was Gage, and that she was the daughter of a widow; she did not tell us when my daughter came there, but said that she was taken sick the next night after her arrival; she said she died on the lounge in the front room.

Direct examination resumed: My daughter never attended school in Pittsfield; I said, "Billy, Etta wrote to you Monday, the Wednesday before she went away;" he replied that he did not receive her letter; in Boston he said he did not receive any letter from Etta about her being in Bridgeport.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 22.

HENRY LELAND'S TESTIMONY.

Etta was my daughter; Hanford was introduced to us by his cousin; his attentions were directed to Etta; he used frequently joke and laugh with Etta; Etta was glad to see him; no other gentleman visited Etta to my knowledge during the time that Hanford paid her his attentions; he was received and treated as one of the family; I had no objections to his visiting our family; I was perfectly willing, and considering him a gentleman in whom we had confidence; we permitted him to come there as a suitor of Etta's; I had nothing to do with her coming here in January; I knew of her intention of coming in April, some three weeks before she came; she was detained awhile by her mother's sickness; I did not furnish her with money to come to Bridgeport, and she had no resource for money, except from myself and Mrs. L.; she was to stay threee days; my wife began to get uneasy very soon after she failed to return on Saturday; I put my wife's letter to Hanford into the Post-office, it was directed to Wm. H. Hanford, Boston; I knew the contents of the letter; I put the letter in the office on Monday; on the following Saturday noon he came to my shop, No. 38 Dover-street, New-York, and called for me when I was absent; in the afternoon he called again, but I was out and so did not see him till the 2d of May in Boston; I then found him at his place of business; took him one side, told him I supposed he knew what I had come to see him for; he appeared very much agitated; I began conversation with him about my daughter, told him he had been the means of her death; he denied all knowledge of her coming to Bridgeport; we then started to go to the depot; he said he should have attended the funeral, but he had to be out of town, and so he sent Melancthon Hanford to the funeral; I told him the most I blamed him for, knowing our family as well as he did, was that he did not let us know that she was sick; he said I see now where I was wrong, I made a mistake; I told him I did not want any trouble now, that she was buried and I had rather she should rest in peace; that he was the means of it all, and that all I would ask of him was to pay me the expenses to which it had put me; he told me to write him the amount and he would pay it; that he would pay it then, if he had money; I have seen him since in New-York, but have never spoken of the expenses to him, or he to me; I have always told him, and every one else, that I did not wish anything done about it, that there was nothing we could do to bring my daughter back; if there was, I would not leave a stone unturned; on Saturday, April 23, after his visit to my house, my daughter came to my shop to have me go immediately to Bridgeport; I went right home and started (with Mrs. Atherton) in the 8 P. M. train for Bridgeport; I was a stranger here and knew no one in the city, nor did any one of our family have any acquaintances here; I had directions on a slip of paper containing the name of a Mrs. Wakeley, about a mile from the depot in a wooden house; we finally found that she had been sick at Mrs. Wakeley's; Williams and I went to the house; Mrs. Wakeley came to the door; I asked if that young lady who was sick there was dead or alive; she said, "She has got better, and left in the five o'clock train last night for New-York;" she said the lady gave her name as "Etta Lawrence;" I asked as to her size and appearance? she did not give me any satisfactory answer; I then asked what jewelry she had with her; she said she had never seen any; also if she had a set of furs with her; she said she had not; we then left, went into the street, met the young man who showed me where John-street was; Williams said there was something dark there; I asked him if he had power to search the house; he said he had not without a warrant; we went back to the house again; I called her to the door and asked if she was willing we should search the house; she said she was perfectly willing; asked us to walk in as she did not wish folks to see a policeman standing at her door; we went in, sat down, asked what kind of girl the sick girl was, how she was dressed, &c.; she would not give me any certain description, but the more I talked with her, the more I was convinced that it was my daughter; she plead piety, said she had belonged to the church twelve years, &c.; I went back to the hotel, got Etta's photograph, showed it to Mrs. Wakeley, and asked her if that was the young lady who was sick at her house; she looked at it, thought it was not, but that it looked natural; [the photograph was here produced in court;] Williams was with me; I told him I might be led astray after all, and that Etta might still be here sick; that I should leave Mrs. Atherton here, go to New-York, thence to Boston, get Hanford and bring him here, and have him point out the house she was sick in; I soon found, however, that Etta was dead; we then went again to see Mrs. Wakeley; she was very much excited, took on crying, said she told us in the morning what the doctor had directed her to say; she said the clothing, watch, &c., were destroyed, and burned in the presence of the doctor and herself and her daughter; Mrs. Atherton said, "How could that be? there is no stove or fireplace in the room where Etta was sick?" then she said, they were burned up down stairs; she said Etta came Thursday afternoon, the 7th of April, and complained of having a headache, when she came in; she pretended not to know anything about her burial; said the doctor attended to that; that when she first came she made her a dish of tea, and which made her feel so much better that she went out to walk; that she died of typhoid fever; that she was taken violently sick the night she came there; that she called in Dr. Jacques, who stayed an hour or an hour and a half, and gave her some medicine, which eased her; that Dr. Jacques called again in the morning, and found she had a high fever, which he pronounced typhoid fever; next time I came to Bridgeport with Mrs. Leland, we called on Mrs. Wakeley again; I introduced my wife to her, and told her that she had come to learn the particulars of my daughter's death; they talked over the matter; both were considerably excited; Mrs. Wakeley said Etta died in the front room down stairs; she had previously told Mrs. Atherton that Etta died in a room up stairs, and had taken her up there and showed her the room where she said Etta died; my wife told her she wanted to know the particulars, and did not want to be put off with any wrong stories; Mrs. Wakeley said if we did anything about it she wanted us to let her know half an hour before she was arrested; she asked me to take my wife away; also asked me if I was intending to do anything about it; I told her I did not.

[The witness here confirmed the testimony given by Mrs. Leland as to preparations for the grave, the letters written, and the other incidents of this visit to Mrs. W's, &c.]

She afterwards said she never could obtain any information as to who Etta's parents were; that she had repeatedly asked where her folks were, so that she could write to them; that she told her if she would let her know where her parents were, she would go home with her, or send her daughter; I told her it was very easy for her to find out, as Mr. Hanford knew our family well; she said that friend of yours from Boston is a rascal; I told her we considered him a gentleman; I received the body of Etta on the 30th of April; I took it to Boston that night in the form in which it was sent to me.

Cross-examination by Mr. Beardslee—Dr. Jacques informed me of my daughter's death before Mrs. Wakeley acknowledged that she was dead; I told Marsh that I wished the matter hushed up; that my wife was unwell and I feared it would kill her; the letter which Mr. Marsh gave me as an answer to the Mayor's letter was substantially the same as I should have written it, as I wished the matter hushed up.

Cross-examination by Mr. Beach—I am a shipsmith; carry on the business; always spend my evenings with my family; Hanford never requested permission to visit my daughter with reference to marriage; I went with my daughter on the excursion to Coney Island; Hanford and I drank together when I saw him in Boston on the day of the funeral; I did not feel entirely kind towards him; he went to the cars with me in Boston.

Adjourned to Thursday morning, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 23.

MR. LELAND'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

Cross-examination resumed—By Mr. Beach.

I make about $100 per month out of my business; my wife has a separate income, of about $100 a month, from her property.

[The letter written by Mr. Leland to Hanford after his return from the funeral, was here produced.] It is as follows:

NEW-YOK, May 3, 1864.

FREND HANFORD, SIR; I arived home safe this morning and figered up wat money I have paid, and I find it a littel short of too hundred dollars but if you will help me to $175 I will not ask you for any mor and I now it is a hard case but you now it is hard for me and I never wod ask for a cent if I was abel to work as I youst to be wen I was a young man and if you can send it by Mrs. Leland, ar as sune as you can as you now I have to settel all of our bills the first of May—cus this shot lette as I em very much drove, believe me your friend H LELAND.

Dr. Jacques left $200 to pay for the clothing and jewelry which he had destroyed; he paid it to me; I did not want the money; Mrs. Leland reckoned up the value of those things; said they came to $225, but I would not take but $200; I received the money at my house; the Doctor and his brother came together; I did not furnish any bill of items to Marsh or to Hanford; I reckoned what I had to pay out; it was a little short of $200, including expenses to Bridgeport, to Boston, &c., &c.; my daughter was in Boston last year; I think she went in October; I did not send her any money then; my daughter gave her money to go with; I gave about $200 of it; Etta did not take a trunk with her when she came to Bridgeport in April; did not make any inquiries of her where she was to stay here: had not curiosity enough to ask where she was to stay; did not talk with my wife about where she was to stay; did not say to Hanford's uncle or to any other person that either myself, my wife or my family, gave her the $50 to come to Bridgeport with; Hanford called at my shop when I was absent; left no message for me as I remember.

By Mr Beardsley—I wish to correct my statement that Williams went with me to Mrs. Wakeley's the first time I called on her. He went with me the second time. I came out, met him, and we went right back.

[Mr. Beach here showed Mr. Leland a photograph, which he pronounced to be a good likeness of his daughter Etta.]

Direct Examination resumed by Mr. Loomis—Dr. Jacques and his brother came to my house very early; I had gone on board a ship; they got there before I did; went back to the ship and met them; we went to my house; his brother said they had come to see about settling up for the things which the doctor had destroyed; he said that anything I asked the doctor would do; said if his brother was fool enough to get mixed up in such an affair as that, he ought to pay for it in dollars and cents; I told him I did not wish the money; I wanted the things; Dr. A. J. Jacques said it was impossible to get the things, as they were destroyed; then I told him I would take $200 and no more, and that if he would return the things I would pay him double the amount, ($400); his brother said he was going to take the matter into his own hands, and if there was any of Etta's things in Bridgeport they should be returned.

By Mr. Beardslee—The subject of compensation for these things had never been conversed upon between the doctor and myself, or my wife; I had told him he had better come down and bring the things; said he did not know what the things brought by him were—they were just what Mrs. Wakeley gave him; did not tell the doctor that this would be an end of the matter; told him I should do nothing about it myself; he wished to see my wife; he did not see her; she was out; I so told him; did not tell him where she was; she had been gone since Monday; this was Wednesday; Mrs. Atherton said that she had gone to Brooklyn; the money was paid to me in my parlor, in presence of both my daughters.

The Arguelles Case.

THE LETTER OF THE AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL AT HAVANA.

The following is the letter of Mr. SAVAGE on the Arguelles case, alluded to in our telegraphic dispatches a day or two since:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, }
HAVANA, Friday, June 10, 1864. }

SIR: I had the honor to receive on the 7th inst. your dispatch of the 14th ult., No. 87, inclosing slips from the New-York *Tribune* and New-York *World* of the 13th of May, wherein it is stated that the arrest of the Spanish officer, DON JOSE AUGUSTIN ARGUELLES, was sought on the ground of his opposition to the Slave-trade. After careful inquiry from well informed persons, I cannot discover any foundation in truth for the statement of these journals upon that point.

ARGUELLES and his friends may have given out that the slave-traders here have brought their influence to bear on him for the purpose of crushing him, for having seized the expedition landed at Colon. The party said to be interested in that expedition is very wealthy, his influence correspondingly great, and it is probable that he has been in some measure the means of bringing to the knowledge of the Captain-General and the Commissioner of the Superior Court the proceedings of Mr. ARGUELLES and his accomplices.

Beyond a doubt it was the duty of Mr. ARGULLES, as Lieutenant-Governor of the district, to capture the expedition and to surrender to the Governor-General of the island all the negroes composing the same. He discharged the first part of that duty, and not only failed to perform fully the second part, but also committed the crime of selling into slavery a portion of the negroes. This fact seems to be clearly established. Mr. ARGUELLES' opinions may have been in opposition to the Slave-trade, but his conduct proves the contrary. Mr. P. FORCADE purchased thirty-eight of the negroes—his administrator or steward twelve. Both have declared, as I am reliably informed, that they received the negroes from ARGUELLES, and paid him the money for them. Others, in whose possession the negroes were found, have testified to the same effect. The fact is also established that the negroes sold were represented by him as having died of the small-pox, and that their bodies had been burnt; and to give weight to his representation in the manner prescribed by law, he made the curate of the parish and others, by bribery, testify accordingly. The parties implicated with him are in prison, and will be sentenced to the chain-gang.

Blustering, effrontery, and alleged charges against Gen. DULCE and Judge NEVARRO, the Commissioner of the Superior Court, (who, I understand, is a faithful, upright Judge,) and high-flowing sentences to make it appear that he has been very ill used, and made a victim to Gen. DULCE, have been freely uttered by Mr. ARGUELLES and by some of his would-be sympathizers, from some motive or other, both here and in the North. But all their efforts cannot prove him innocent. It is indeed time that an example was made to deter others from the commission of the same crime.

The Slave-trade never could have been carried on in this island without the connivance of the authorities at the places where the landings were made; and generally speaking, as all persons living in the neighborhood shared in the bribery, it was very difficult for the Captain-General and the Superior Court, however, disposed they might be to stop the traffic, to discover the negroes and bring the parties to punishment. I believe Gen. DULCE, the Captain-General, is determined to put an end, if possible, to this nefarious trade, and his exertions so far have met with signal success. He assured me a few weeks since that only five expeditions of African negroes had been landed in Cuba since he took command of the island; that four and one-half had been captured, and he was endeavoring to discover the missing half. Since that conversation, two other landings have been effected, and the negroes found and seized; one of them was that of the brig *Huntress*, which I reported to you in my dispatch No. 149.

There are other mistakes in the articles of the *World* and *Tribune*; among them that ARGUELLES' *wife* was in the room at the time of his arrest in New-York. There was a woman keeping his company in that City, but she was not his wife.

I presume the department is aware that all African negroes captured by the Government are declared *emancipados*, and distributed among the planters and others, as laborers for monthly compensation, a part of which accrues to the Government. It is asserted, and generally believed, that a large *bonus* is paid for the preference, there being always a great number of applicants for such laborers; and what is worse, that many of the *emanipados* have never been accounted for otherwise than by death. A planter having both slaves and *emancipados* on his estate, if unscrupulous, will, whenever one of his slaves dies, report one of the *emancipados* as having died. A little gold *judiciously* distributed among the *cura*, captains of the district, &c., will establish the fact, and the *emancipado*, so reported as dead, remains a slave for life.

Such cases doubtless have occurred, but it is to be hoped not to so great an extent as it is reported and believed. I know it is extremely difficult to prevent such outrages where it is almost impossible to prove them, for the reason that witnesses are not easily procured. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,
Vice-Consul-General.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant-Secretary of State, Washington.

A Letter from Richard Cobden.

HIS FAITH IN OUR TRIUMPH.

The Denver City *Commonwealth* publishes the following letter, written by RICHARD COBDEN, M. P., in reply to resolutions adopted by the Union League of that city:

MIDHURST, Sussex, April 4, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have duly received your letter, inclosing a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Denver Council of the Union League of America, thanking me for the sympathy I have expressed for the cause of the Government and people of the free United States, in their struggle against the Confederacy of rebellious slaveowners. It was to me a source of painful regret and disappointment, when I witnessed the resort to physical force for the settlement of the controversy which had so long raged between the advocates of Freedom on one side, and Slavery on the other. I had fondly hoped that the New World had found a system of government by which the people could live in peace, or, in case of necessity, separate without appealing to the arbitrament of the sword. From the moment, however, that the first shot was unhappily fired at Fort Sumter from the Confederate batteries, the issue of the conflict depended no longer on argument, or appeals to reason or religion, but upon force alone; and thenceforward my sympathies followed your commanders and soldiers to the field, with all the interest in their terrible efforts which I had felt in the labors of Mr. SUMNER and the other champions of Freedom when their struggle was confined to the domain of peaceful argument. I felt quite confident from the first, that, however, your politicians might shrink from the solution of the problem, the question really at issue was the existence of Slavery on the whole North American continent. To doubt the result, would be almost to call in question the exercise of a Divine authority over the affairs of this world.

Whatever else may arise to grieve and disappoint us in the course of this fearful civil war, we may at least feel assured that it will effectually eradicate forever the evils from which your sufferings have sprung; and although I must always enter my protest against the doctrine that the good ends of Providence cannot be attained by peaceful means, yet, if it can be shown as the result of this war, that four millions of human beings have been elevated from the condition of mere chattels to the rank of free men, it will be an atonement and a consolation for the horrors with which it has been accompanied, such as have never yet been afforded in the annals of human warfare.

I beg to thank you and the gentlemen with whom you are associated for the kind expressions conveyed in your letter, and I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, sincerely, RIC. COBDEN.

SIMEON WHITELEY, Esq., President, &c.

The Commencement Season.

EXERCISES AT RUTGERS COLLEGE.

From the Newark Advertiser, June 24.

The exercises connected with the annual commencement of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, closed on Wednesday. The baccalaureate address was delivered on Monday by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, the President, and the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday. The address, which was delivered by E. S. VAIL, Esq., of New-Brunswick was an able and interesting review of the former professors of the College, and concluded with remarks on the duties of educated men to the country. Hon. J. R. WORTENDYKE was chosen orator for next year. In the afternoon the oration before the literary societies was delivered by Prof. ANSON UPSON, of Hamilton College, who contrasted the influence and characters of actors and orators, showing the vast superiority of the latter in usefulness and power.

In the evening, the Alumni of the Theological Seminary held their annual meeting, when the annual address was delivered by Rev. J. B. ALLIGER, of Long Island. On Tuesday evening the Junior Exhibition was held.

Wednesday morning the final commencement exercises were held. Upon the stage were the Faculty and Graduating Class, Gov. PARKER, Ex-Gov. VROOM, and several distinguished strangers, among whom was Gen. KILPATRICK.

The orations by members of the graduating class were then delivered as follows, the intervals being filled by music.

ANNUAL PRIZES AWARDED.

Suydam Prize for English Composition—WM. H. LEUPP. Jr.

Suydam Prize for Natural Science—N. I. MARSELUS BOGART.

Brodhead Prize for Classics—N. I. MARSELUS BOGART.

Bradley Prize for Mathematics—N. I. MARSELUS BOGART.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred upon the graduating class.

The Diploma of the Special Course conferred upon CHARLIE H. THOMPSON.

The Degree of Master of Arts conferred upon the class of 1861.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED.

12. N. I. MARSELUS BOGART, New-York; Valedictory Oration.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. A. A. WILLITS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, of Lawrenceville, N. J., and Rev. JAMES R. TALLMAGE, of Chittenango, N. Y.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly Minister at the Hague.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon CALEB M. HARRISON, of New-Brunswick, and ALBERT MATHEW, of New-Grenada.

The honorary degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following: Trevonian Haight, Alfred Brush, A. D. Campbell and Charles T. Cowenhoven.

A special prize of $25 was awarded HARMAN R. CROSBY, for proficiency in natural sciences.

At an interval in the proceedings $200 were presented to the President by Committees from the Literary Association, to be applied to furnishing the Philosophical Department of the college.

Just prior to the speech of Mr. DURYEE a most pleasing incident occurred. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, who is at home suffering from a wound, appeared on the platform, and was introduced to the audience by Dr. CAMPBELL amid a storm of applause. He proceeded to return his thanks for the honor, and in reference to the war, expressed his interest in its successful termination, and invited all the students to take position in the army. At the close he received a shower of bouquets.

After the exercises the Alumni dinner was held in the basement, and addresses made by representatives from Yale, Nassau Hall, Columbia and other colleges, besides graduates from the college. Gen. KILPATRICK was also present, and the Trustees conferred the degree of A. M. on him, for which he briefly returned his thanks.

Important Revenue Decision—Income from Real Estate.

The following correspondence, covering a decision on the question of incomes from real estate, appears in the Chicago *Tribune*:

CHICAGO, May 30, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have a case of this kind in my district, and several other cases, involving the same principle, among our most intelligent and responsible citizens. A person, some twenty years ago, purchased a piece of land at a cost of one thousand dollars, and sold about one-fifth of it (that of the least value) last year, for twenty thousand dollars. He and others claim this as their capital, and that the law never contemplated taxing as income operations of this kind, or transfers of capital from one form of investment to another. That, if this property had been exchanged for other real estate, or for railroad or other stocks, no income tax would have been assessed or collected, and that the fact of its having sold for money, and that money reinvested in other unproductive real estate, buildings, stocks, or any other kind of property, amounts to a change of investment of capital, and does not render any part of it liable to be treated as income.

He contends that in any event all that could be claimed by the Government would be the appreciation of the property after the law went into effect, to the time of sale. He says it will be impossible for him to make a correct statement of what he has paid out for taxes and other expenses since he purchased to this time.

As these cases are of considerable magnitude, and likely to be contested if proceeded against, I would like full and complete instructions in regard to them. Yours very truly.

PETER PAGE,
Assessor First District Illinois.

Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1864. }

SIR: In reply to yours of the 30th ult., I have to say that where real estate has risen in value since its purchase, the increase must be considered income to the owner. The only question is, shall this appreciation be taxed as income each year of its accrument, or shall the assessor wait until the property be sold, and the absolute profit realized, before he considers it income? To assess the nominal appreciation of property year by year, would be to assess an amount vague and uncertain, and frequently valueless to the owner. Such a course would be fruitful of bickerings and dissatisfaction, to say nothing more.

It is found more equitable by this office to assess the appreciation of property only when realized by a sale, when the same at once becomes tangible, and therefore reasonably assessable.

It is immaterial for purposes of taxation whether the consideration for property, sold as above, consist in money or stocks, or other representatives of value; so the same is of a nature that admits of the profits of the sale being even approximately estimated.

In view of the above you will assess the profits realized by the party whom you mention, according to rules by this office heretofore provided.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

PETER PAGE, Esq., Assessor First District, Chicago, Ill.

Rebel Plans Revealed—What They Intended to Do Last Winter.

The following letter has been found by some of SHERMAN'S soldiers:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NO. 2, }
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24. }

* * * I took dinner yesterday with my friend, Miss MIMIS, and met Dr. CULLEN, Medical Director of Gen. LONGSTREET'S corps. He gave as his opinion that the corps would remain in its present position during the Winter, and early pass in the Spring to Kentucky, through Cumberland Gap. Gens. BUCKNER and BRECKINRIDGE, in a recent conversation, told him that Kentucky was still full of provisions. Such a movement, if made, must necessarily cause the army about Chattanooga to retreat, and this would give JOHNSTON a chance to follow, clearing East Tennessee and Northern Georgia. I think the Government feels the necessity of some forward action to discover the plans of the enemy for the Summer campaign. He also mentioned that he thought the war must close with this campaign.

I mentioned, I think, in a former letter that our Government was sending its representatives to the Court of MAXIMILIAN to recognize that Government. The parties have, or soon will, leave for Mexico. It seems that the plan to liberate the Johnson Island (off Sandusky) prisoners had a real existence. I recently met an acquaintance who has just returned from that expedition.

* * * * * * *

(Signed,) GEO. T. BAINSLEY.

COWARDICE.—A young man of Chicopee, Massachusetts, having the fear of the draft before his eyes, had the front teeth of his upper jaw extracted a few days ago. They were perfectly sound. The Salem, Massachusetts *Register* says that STEPHEN H. MORSE, of Amesbury, who was drafted in July, 1863, had eight teeth extracted to secure exemption, which he obtained, but the facts becoming known to the provost-marshal a few days ago, MORSE was arrested, and held to service, and assigned to the artillery, without the privilege of paying commutation or furnishing a substitute. He was sent to Gallop's Island on Tuesday. The Springfield *Republican* says a foolish conscript in Dalton cut off the index finger of his right hand after he was drafted, supposing he would be exempted for it. But the game didn't work. When he came to visit the board of enrollment he was accepted and sent to camp.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

List of Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men Wounded, Killed and Missing in Action, During the Month of May, 1864.

WOUNDED.

Field and Staff.—Col. Aug. Funk, Lieut.-Col. James G. Hughes—May 6. Maj. Chas. C. Baker—May 18. Hospital Steward Chas. Breitling—May 10.

Company A.—May 6—Fr. Danner, Jacob Deuschel, W. Betting, Albert Dietz, Fr. Fastnadt, Ferd. Gsell, Wm. Goldbach, Alb. Koekler, Nicolaus Lautenbach, Henry May, Fritz Schnorr, Henry Selp. May 12—Sergt. A. Meckel. May 18—Gottlieb Fauser, First Lieut. Robt. A Tremper, Second Lieut. Geo. Dolls.

Company B.—May 6—Fred. Baltzinger, Jacob Becker, Fr. Heyse, Ferd. Meyer. May 10—Corp. A. Hoffman, Wm. Hastling.

Company C.—May 6, Sergt. John Smith, Corp. Juan Marie Alvry, Aug. Frank, John Petrie; Francesco Carboni, Jacob Ganser, John Gell, Frederick Hufschmidt, Juan Hernandez, Pedro Delrpons, Celestino Honea, Hyppolite Lupree, Aug. Leopold, John Mottenmeyer, Jacob Pfeffer, Miguel Panato, Herman Rupke, Edward Zobel, William Hartling, Pedro Petroli. May 10—1st Sergt. Ferd. Miller, Antonio Guzman, Dominica Delacosta. May 11—Conrad Pfanschmidt. May 18—John Schaak. May 31—[illegible] rate; Virginia Piscotto.

Company D.—[illegible] Anwander, Gustave Bischof, [illegible] Meyer, Louis Mangel, William Muller, Albert Nuhlmann, George Woelfel. May 10—Henry Gerchenberg, Simon Jacobson, Wendelin Throm, Joseph Ulsemer. May 12—Gust. Banhof, Emil Dwoyer, John Fisher. May 18—First Sergt. Louis Smith, Sergt. Adolph Brinkmann, Corp. Hyronimus Van Wessem.

Company E.—May 6—Capt. James M. Trippe, Corp William Lathrop, John Carroll, Jose Valdi, Jos. Levvire, Isaac Marshall, Jose Santos, J. Jimines, F. Vial, M. Rose. May 10—First Sergt. Levy S. Schmith, Corp. Chr. Holman, Thomas Allen, Henry Brown, Joseph Hayes, William Kerr, Geo. McElroy, Chas. Wagner, John Wallace. May 18—Sergt. J. F. Prett, Corp. James Sylvester, Henry Herman, Chas. Mumford, William Gully. May 12—Corp. James Ward, Chris. Nelson. May 30—Robt. Fletscher, John Nicholson, Jose Raphael, Peter West.

Company F.—May 12—Capt Theodore F. Rich. May 6—James Armstong, John Connor, Chas. Freil, Moses Hoffman, Thos. Quinlan, Thos. Rogers, John Falland. May 10—Edmund Osborn. May 12—Corp. Gus. Bergen, Joseph Chapman, James M. Fadden. May 18—Private Donohu. May 31—Sam. Worrell.

Company G.—May 6—Sergt. Geo. P. Smith; Michael McCane. May 10—Andr. Cunningham.

Company H.—May 6—Sergt. Thomas W. Barnes; John Cummings, Frank Casey, Gust Holthusen, Chas. Williams, John Jones, Anson Scheapsma, Gott. C. Weber, Fr. Schoening, Francis Fisher, Henry Baumann. May 10—Henry Schultz, Sergt. Chas. Lee; Wm Schabaha, Thomas Kelley, John Rugo, John Johnson, Fritz Fessler, Wm. Howard, John Thompson. May 12—Andr. Newton, Jacob Frischnicht. May 18—1st Sergt. Hugh McCarron; Ed. Benton, Samuel Jammeson, Corp. Chas. C. Haight.

Company I.—May 12—Capt. John M. Gilfillan. May 6—First Lieut. John E. Valentine. May 10—Second Lieut. Ferdinanda Maggi. May 6—Sergt. A. M. Baker, Corp. Samuel Weeks, Corp. John McGee, Antonio Dominico, G. Hermann, Conrad King, Aug. Lewis, Anton Mark, Ulrich Artle, Joseph Schreiber, Pet. J. Velteen. May 10—First Sergt. Silas Spratt, Aug. Alkett, Henry Gravelin, Frank Linsenmeyer, John Lammers, D. H. Nolden, John H. Turk. May 12—John Pendergast, John Miller, Corp. George Wells. May 18—John Filmore, Peter Carroll, Ta. Jones. May 31—Nicolaus Scawickerath.

Company K.—May 18—Second Lieut. Balow. May 6—First Sergt. Julius Goldschmidt, Sergt. Christ. Hanson, Corp. John Smith, Adolph Keller, G. Faerber, Wm. Van Tassel, H. Holz, John Donelly. May 10—Chris. Clausson, John Fisher, H. Eisenhardt, Anton Eckardt. May 12—R. Bradley. May 13—David Reight. May 18—Jeremiah Bow, E. Van Ness, M. Page. May 30—H. Meyerdierks, E. Banhofs.

KILLED.

Company D.—May 12—Oliver Scott. May 30—Henry Fleck.

Company E.—May 6—Peter Anderson, Philip Brown, Edward Gilmore, Gustave Hoistein, John Prahur. May 10—Robert William, Antonio Valdesi, James Ryan. May 31—A. Kaufmann.

Company F.—May 6—Daniel Lee, Trevor Hill. May 31—Alex. Stuart.

Company G.—May 6—Corp. Henry Hitchcock, Henry Dennis. May 12—Henry Junker. May 18—James Leonard.

Company H.—May 6—Corp. Michael Cudy, Conrad Emmons. May 10—Thomas Kerr, Ernst Hulginsky, Wm. Rodh. May 30—John Boucke.

Company I.—May 6—Bernard Lombard, Joseph Franker.

Company K.—May 6—John Hetzel, G. Linghardt. May 10—Pat. Murray. May 12—Second Lieut. —— O'Keefe, Carl Graness, Wm. Schenk. May 18—Corp. Henry Morris.

MISSING.

Company B.—May 10—Corp. Aug. Hoffmann, Corp. Fred. Heyer, Fred. Edeler, Fr. Bernard, Chas. Beck, Herm. Hayner, Chas. Meinhardt, George Muller, Hy. Strattmann. May 18—Ph. Walz, A. Linne.

Company D.—May 18—Philip Reuter, Charles Kruger.

Company C.—May 10—Capt. John Wm. Funk, supposed prisoner of war.

Company E.—May 6—David Bogart. May 10—Emanuel Hover. May 16—George Smith, John O'Brien.

Company F.—May 6—Michael Welsch, Joseph Leonard, George Smith. May 12—Thomas Kelley.

Company G.—May 6—Joseph Haslett, Michael Ferguson, Patrick Fitzgerald, Charles Nelson, Dennis Hyde. May 10—James Moore, Jacob Dressel, S. J. Anderson, John Reilly, Thomas Smith. May 12—Thomas Wade, Wm. Smith.

Company H.—May 6—Philip C. Rogers, supposed prisoner of war. May 6—John Knowels. May 10—James Allen, John Brown.

Company I.—May 6—Corp. John Moore; James Thompson, Andrew Currier, Francis Crowley, Patrick Dooley, James Hayes. May 10—Sergt. Louis Dion; Thomas Rice, Auguste Marie. May 18—Frederick Crusius, Francis Ortlieb, James Rooney. May 24—John Doolen.

Company K.—May 6—Peter Smith. May 18—A. Himmelreich.

Horrible Case of Poisoning at Ithaca.

A YOUNG WOMAN MURDERED BY HER MOTHER.

The citizens of Ithaca, in this State, have been horrified at the death of Miss CHARLOTTE L. HEGGIE, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, by poisoning. She had been engaged at sewing by the Ladies' Aid Society in that village, when she was attacked with vomiting, burning at the stomach and other painful symptoms. Medical aid was rendered, but without success. She obtained no relief; and after lingering eight days was finally relieved by death. She was the oldest daughter of Mr. J. M. HEGGIE, of Ithaca, and was greatly esteemed.

A sister, about eighteen years of age, died in November last, exhibiting similar symptoms, her death giving rise to suspicion of poisoning; but no investigation was made. This time, one of the physicians communicated the facts to the District Attorney of Tompkins county, and a Coroner's jury was summoned. The Ithaca *Journal* gives the following additional particulars:

"Dr. RHOADES, assisted by Drs. PATTERSON and MORGAN, made a post-mortem examination of the stomach, &c. These three physicians all testify that from the very mouth of the victim to the lowest extremity of the stomach was exhibited a remarkable high state of irritation, giving unmistakable evidence of the presence of arsenic poison; that the irritation of the stomach, liver, &c., was sufficient to cause the death of a dozen strong men; and that, in their opinion, the patient died of arsenic poison. Professor S. G. WILLIAMS, of the Ithaca Academy, was given a portion of the contents of the stomach for analyzation, and from a few well-known tests, which could be applied in the limited period of time allowed, he found probable signs of arsenic—although time did not give him the opportunity of obtaining absolute proofs of the poison.

That the young lady died of poison, however, soon became well established in the minds of the Coroner, District Attorney and the jury. The next inquiry, of course, was as to how she became poisoned. From various circumstances, and from some knowledge of the behavior and peculiar characteristics of Mrs. HEGGIE, the mother of the deceased, and from her unfortunate disposition toward her family, suspicions soon began to point to her as the agent not only in the death of this daughter alone, but of the one that died last Fall. It is almost impossible for the mind to conceive that a mother could, unless insane, be led to take the life of two of her offspring—young ladies just entering upon the bloom and promise of womanhood, and the aspirations of life and anticipations of happiness. It is even said that the last victim was soon to have been married to a worthy young man of our village. But, unnatural and appalling as the crime is, and shocking and terrible as it may appear, circumstances have been developed which lead to the painful conviction that she is guilty.

It was proved that she had purchased arsenic both before the death last Fall, and again this Summer. That she gave no satisfactory account of its use; that she lived in a continual state of irritation and unprovoked strife and hostility against her family and relations, and especially against this eldest daughter. Drs. MORGAN, PATTERSON and RHOADES all swore that she was a monomaniac on this subject of her family relation, and imagined herself the subject of wrongs and oppressions which had no shadow of foundation. Other testimony went to show that she was a woman from her youth up of small mental capacity, of irritable temper, brooding, jealous and suspicious mind, and subject to fits of ungovernable passion—indicating an inherent unsoundness and derangement of the mind."

Two verdicts were rendered by the Coroner's jury, nine jurors declaring that Miss HEGGIE died of poison administered by her mother; and the remaining three adding that Mrs. HEGGIE is insane on the subject of her family relations. The Coroner issued a warrant, and the unhappy woman was arrested and placed in jail to await the action of the proper authorities.

An Important Arrest—The Gold Question.

The recent advent of £1,039 in gold sovereigns in New-Haven has already made more or less trouble for three Englishmen. But, as many anticipated, the legitimate owners belong in England, and its disappearance has created a good deal of excitement there. It appears that on Thursday of last week, Mr. JOHN B. HUNT, Inspector of the Detective Department at Town Hall, Leeds, arrived in New-York, per steamer *Scotia*, accompanied by Capt. WARD, an officer connected with the Leeds Banking Company. They were in search of JOHN SPENCE, *alias* GILL, who, they claim, has absconded with nearly $25,000 belonging to that institution. It appears that, upon arriving here, Mr. SPENCE assumed the name of GILL. The detective first heard of the man at the United States Hotel, in New-York, and subsequently traced him to New-Haven. Here he communicated with the police, and yesterday noon Mr. GILL was taken in custody. Deputy Sheriff MIX, accompanied by Chief of Police PECK, made the arrest in Fair Haven, while GILL was returning from a fishing excursion. Mr. GILL was welcomed by the Sheriff with, "How are you, Mr. SPENCE?" which cognomen the foreign gentleman had not heard pronounced for so long, that it quite surprised him. He was taken to the station-house, where "lawyers for the Crown" and "lawyers for the prisoner," were full of business. The result of all this legal advice is, that Mr. SPENCE is now at liberty. It is understood that he produced such funds as he could command, sufficient in fact to satisfy the foreign officers, who were content to take up with a portion. Mr. GILL has conducted himself in a very gentlemanly manner since his *début* in this city, and even now insists that the whole affair is the result of misunderstanding on the part of the English officer.—*New-Haven Journal, June 22.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW IRONSIDES AT PHILADELPHIA.—The frigate *New Ironsides* came up the Delaware yesterday, and touched at Fort Mifflin to discharge her powder. She had not reached the Navy-yard last evening. The frigate comes here for necessary repairs, and to be copper-bottomed. Her officers are as follows: Capt., STEPHEN C. ROWAN; Lieut.-Commander, Geo. E. Belknap; Lieut., Henry B. Robertson; Surgeon, Marius Duvall; Assistant Surgeon, Edward Kershner; Paymaster, Alexander W. Russel; Acting Masters, George W. Domett, Lewis West and J. M. Skillings; Ensigns, H. L. Johnson; J. P. Read, W. Abbott; Engineers, Chief Alexander Grier; First Assistant, A. B. Littig; Second Assistant, J. J. Nobles; Third, Assistants, Everett Battelle, H. C. Beckwith, F. T. A. Ramsden and Wm. C. Wells.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 24.*

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in Prize.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. A part of the cargo of the schooner Sophia.—This vessel was captured March 3, 1864, by the United States mortar schooner *Don Smith*, ashore on Egg Island, in Altamaha Sound, Georgia. Her cargo consisted of salt in bags, a bale of blankets, five barrels and a pipe of whisky, three barrels of epsom salts, one barrel of soda, and a sack of coffee. She was run ashore in attempting to break the blockade. She hailed from Nassau, and had an English flag on board, but was abandoned when seized, and no person or papers were found on board. The prize master took her to the blockading fleet at Charleston, whence she was ordered to Washington, and thence to this port. On her way here she met a storm and was abandoned at sea. Part of her cargo was however transhipped, and arrived here, and was libeled as prize. The prize master was by special order examined in the case. No one appeared in the suit.

On proof of the facts above stated the court directed a decree of condemnation against the property.

Decision in the Arctic Expedition Case.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Snow vs. Hall.—This case has been twice noted in the TIMES. The plaintiff claimed to have rendered services to the defendant in preparing maps and diagrams for his narrative of his Arctic expedition, and alleged that there was a balance due him. The defendant set up payment, and put in a counter claim for $75, which he claimed to have advanced to the plaintiff. The court now decided in favor of the defendant, with $10 costs. The counter claim was not allowed.

To be Tried Again—The Edsall Libel Suit Against the Express.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief, Barbour and Garvin.

Isaac W. Edsall vs. James and Erastus Brooks.—This complaint was in the first instance dismissed. The case was appealed and a new trial ordered, the judgment of reversal being published in full in this paper. Upon a second trial the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of $300. Appeal was taken, and that verdict has been set aside, and a new trial ordered. The following is the opinion of the Court. (The libel charged was the publication of an item to the effect that the Board of Police had dismissed the plaintiff from the force for black-mailing.)

JUNE 25.—*Isaac W. Edsall vs. James Brooks et al.*—As no evidence was given upon the trial of this action showing that the defendants directed the publication in their newspaper of the alleged libelous matter complained of, or even knew of its insertion, no malice could have been imputed to them beyond that which the law implies from the fact that they were the proprietors of such paper, and had the power to withhold the publication. No actual malice was proven against them, and, of course, the plaintiff would have been entitled to such judgment only, if any, against the defendants, as the evidence would have warranted under that state of facts. The testimony of Mr. Manning touching the declarations of Hopkins, the city editor of the defendants' newspaper, and his refusal to publish a retraction or explanation of the libelous article, must have been offered for the purpose of inducing the jury to believe that the City editor and employe of the defendants was actuated by malicious motives, not only in refusing to insert the explanation in the paper, but in publishing the libelous article originally, and that the defendants were legally chargeable therewith in the same manner as if they had themselves refused. The admission of this testimony, we think, was improper. The object of the plaintiff's counsel in offering the evidence, must have been to enhance damages against the defendants' because of the malice which the jury would naturally infer from the refusal of the editor, who was under the defendants' control, and for whose wrong in publishing they were legally responsible, to right and wrong; and the evidence, it may fairly be presumed, produced the effect upon the minds of the jurors which the plaintiff designed, and increased the damages awarded. Had the defendants themselves refused to make a retraction, when convinced of the wrong that had been done to the plaintiff, the jury, probably, might legitimately have arrived at the conclusion that they were chargeable with actual malice in permitting the publication to be made; as it would have tended to prove a general design to wrong the plaintiff. But the refusal of their employe to insert the retraction, did not tend to prove their *animus* to have been malicious. Indeed, there is no reason for supposing that the defendants would not have published it, had they been, personally, requested to do so.

Without considering any further points presented upon the argument or the appeal, we are of opinion that, for this reason, the judgment should be reversed and a new trial granted, with costs.

Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following persons deceased have been admitted to probate by the Surrogate during the past week:

Wm. H. Loper, Edward Henriques, Anthony Conron, John C. P. Wederstroudt, James Kelly, Ellen Hose and Isaac Taylor.

Notice to the Bar.

Judge MONCRIEF having closed his house in Amity-street, is now the guest of THEODORE ROSS, Esq., at No. 206 West Fourteenth-street.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief, Barbour and Garvin.

Seabrook vs. Hecker.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Kelly vs. Bloom.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Childs vs. Lyons.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Post vs. Martine.—Judgment affirmed.

Griffin et al vs. Duryea et al.—Exception sustained and verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Appleby vs. Barry—Order affirmed, with costs.

Edsall vs. Brooks et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs.

Petty vs. Petty.—Order affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Schell vs. Neill.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Webb vs. Helson et al.—Motion to continue injunctions, and for a receiver, granted.

Buckner vs. Leander.—Motion denied, with $9 costs.

Emmets vs. Feidler.—Ordered that plaintiff furnish to defendant a further bill of particulars in the respect stated in the memorandum, with papers.

Ely vs. Sexton et al.—Case and amendment settled.

Bliss et al vs. Olltaghan.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Henry vs. Henry.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Loeschigk et al vs. Peck et al.—Motion denied with $7 costs. Opinion and papers at Clerk's office.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Miller.

Due vs. Plomepeau.—Motion to set aside granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Charlotte Van Winkle vs. Anthony Van Winkle.—Divorce granted.

Nadegda Hauer vs. Amanda Hauer.—Divorce granted.

Columbia Fire Insurance Company vs. Charles O'Neill et al.—Ordered that defendant be examined under order of April 29, on the 28th June, at 10 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 25, 1864.

$250	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Small.........	105¾
15,000	do..........	105½
14,000	do..........	105
2,000	Treas. N, 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl....	106½
15,000	do..........	106¾
11,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr.C..	96⅞
5,000	Mich. 7s, War L'n	105
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R....	76
30,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	53
20,000	do........b30	54
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	113
10,000	Erie 2d M. B...	123
6,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st	112
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	104
2,000	C.&N.W. Int. Bs	101
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	120¾
10,000	Mil. & Mo. L.G.	65
10,000	At. & G. W. 1st M Ohio Div......	99½
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	100
20	Ocean Bank........	97½
10	Del. & H. C. Co..	240
400	Cum. Coal Co. Pref	72½
100	Canton Co........	39½
100	do.........b10	40
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	213
100	Quick. M. Co......	74¾
200	do..........	74½
500	do..........	74¼
200	do..........	74½
200	do..........	74
400	Nic. Transit Co..	9
200	Bucks Co. Lead..	1
100	G'ts Hill G. M. Co..	13
300	Mariposa M. Co...	53½
500	do..........	53¾
200	do..........	54
100	Gregory Consol'd..	26

200	N. Y. Central....c	133¾
100	do.........b10	134½
200	do.........b3	134
500	Erie Railway.....	114¼
1000	do..........	114⅞
600	do..........	114½
100	Erie R. Pref......	111⅝
500	Hud. Riv. R......	140½
200	do..........	140¼
100	do.........b10	141
1200	Reading R.......	141
200	Joliet & Chi. R....	105
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	140½
200	do..........	140
100	do..........	139¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R...	96½
100	do..........	97
200	do..........	97½
400	do..........	98
100	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	131¾
800	do..........	131⅞
100	do..........	131¼
400	do..........	131½
400	Clev. & Pitts. R...	113¾
500	do..........	114
100	do..........	114¼
28	do..........	113
300	do.........b5	114
400	do.........b5	114¼
100	do.........b5	114½
20	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	168
300	Chic. & N. W......	53¾
100	do..........	54
100	Chi.&N.W. Pref...	89
1500	Chic. & R. I. R...	115
200	do..........	115½
200	do..........	114¾
300	Mil. & P. Du C......	69¾
50	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	117
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref..	95
25	Panama R.........	265

SATURDAY, June 25—P. M.

The market for Money to-day is again active, at 7 ₩ cent., but with less signs of pressure from borrowers than on Thursday and Friday. The Stock Exchange was firmer on the Railway speculation, and higher at the close of business hours, while the Government Stocks were steady in price, as compared with Friday. There was only one session of the Stock Exchange. At 2½ P. M. the following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	112	112	Mich. Central...	139	140½
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	105½	105	Mich. Southern...	96	98⅜
N. Y. Central...	133¾	134¼	Illinois Cen......	130½	132
Erie...........	114¼	115½	Pittsburgh......	112⅝	113⅞
Erie Preferred...	112	112	Fort Wayne......	113⅜	115
Hudson..........	139⅝	141¼	Rock Island.....	114⅜	115
Pacific Mail....	270	265	Reading........	140½	141¾
Canton.........	39¾	40	Quicksilver....	74⅝	75
Treas. Cer., new	96⅝	96½	Cum'land Coal..	72	73
Toledo.........	143¾	144½	Mariposa.......	52¾	53¾
Northwest......	53	54¼	N. West Pref....	88⅞	90
Ohio & M. Certfs	53	54			

The prices of Gold through the early part of the day were almost the same as on Friday and the day before at the Bullion offices, say 210@215 ₩ cent., with no large amount of business. Later in the Afternoon the quotations ran up to 217@220 on adverse rumors from the Army of Gen. GRANT, wholly unjustified by any authentic dispatches in the evening papers. The shipments of Gold to-day were $1,031,000, making for the week $1,296,356.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts......	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......	111	Del., L. & W. 1sts......	116
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '74......	122	Del., L. & W. 2ds......	118
Erie 3ds, '83...........	123	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.......	104½
Erie 4ths, '80..........	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds........	86
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	112	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	116
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.......	115	Gal. & Chic. Ext.......	122
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85...	122	Gal. & Chic. 2ds......	111
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..	111	Chi. & R. I. 1sts......	112½
Mich. C. '69 & '73......	131	Chi. & Tol. S. F.......	115
Mich. C. new 1sts......	131	New J. C. 1sts........	104
Mich. S. seconds.......	104	N. J. C. 2ds..........	119
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	120
Ill. Cen. '75...........	122	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	110
Al. & T. H. 1sts........	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	98
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref...	94	Chi. & Pitts. 3ds......	105
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	85	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths.....	91
Chi. & N. W., S. F.....	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G......	65
Chi. & N. W. Int Bonds..	101	Chi. & Alt. 1sts......	110

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO COMPANY—MAY 1.

Capital stock		$4,654,800
General S. F. mortgage	$1,802,000	
Less in Sinking Fund	276,575—	1,525,425
Other Bonds, 1865–1872		341,990
Bonds due July 1, 1864	$286,000	
Less cash to pay with	190,000—	96,000
Total stock and debt		$6,718,215
Gross earnings fiscal year		$1,691,265
Expenses, rents and taxes		867,551
Net income		$823,714
Less interest on debt		238,669
Balance		$585,045
October, 1863, dividend, 4 per cent		148,912
Balance		$436,033
April, 1864, dividend		188,600
Balance undivided		$247,433
Appropriated to reduction of debt	$99,605	
New equipment	147,828—	$247,433

The Bull's Head Bank quarterly dividend is 5 ₩ cent., free of tax.

The Bank of America will pay, 1st July, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of tax.

The Panama Railroad will pay, 5th July, a quarterly dividend of 4 ₩ cent., with 1 ₩ cent. extra from the earnings of the steamers.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $1,482,069 08, including for Customs $286,000, and 6 ₩ cent loan, 1881, $312,000; payments, $825,183 37; balance, $28,026,654 32.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southa'pton.
Pennsylvania	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manch'st'r	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	July 6	New-York	Havre.
Africa	July 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9	New-York	Southa'pton.
Persia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 16	New-York	Southa'pton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southa'pton.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'pton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	June 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	June 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	June 11	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	June 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisana	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York.
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 A. M. & 4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 1:30 and 6 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE ROOMY HOUSE FOR SALE—(by the 1st proximo,) low, to close a concern, No. 375 East 10th-st.; location most central. The street, by reason of ferries, &c., &c., has a large future for investment.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A FAMILY WANTING THE SERvices of a capable woman in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, can procure the same by application to her present employers, No. 101 Madison-av., not later than Tuesday next. She has been three years in her present situation.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WHO CAN DO FIRST-CLASS work on embroidery, needlework, dressmaking, braiding, &c., had better call immediately at the new No. 505 Broadway. Highest wages for best work.
SCOTT & BALDWIN.

PROPOSALS.

REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1864, for repaving and repairing, and keeping in good repair during the certain period of six months ending Dec. 31, 1864, the carriage ways of all paved avenues, streets, squares, and thoroughfares in the City of New-York, excepting only so much of the carriage way of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

The bids must be in the form prescribed and furnished by this Board.

Specifications, form of agreement, and blank proposals will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, (ROTUNDA) PARK, June 17, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, June 20, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the delivery at military posts and hospitals as follows, the several quantities of coal and wood named respectively: At David's Island, about 2,000 tons coal; Hart's Island, about 2,000 tons coal; Fort Schuyler, about 1,000 tons coal; Willett's Point, about 1,000 tons coal; Fort Columbus, about 1,500 tons coal and about 400 cords wood; Fort Wood, about 1,250 tons coal and about 400 cords wood; Fort Hamilton, about 1,[illegible] tons coal and about 200 cords wood; Fort Lafayette, about [illegible] tons coal and about 40 cords wood; Fort Richmond, about 600 tons coal and about 200 cords wood; Fort at Sandy Hook, about 125 tons coal and about 20 cords wood.

The coal is to be of best quality of anthracite, and to be one-quarter broken and three-quarters egg [illegible], and to be delivered at the docks free of expense to the Government. The contractor can, however, avail himself of the privilege of having the coal hoisted and hauled by Government teams at the several posts, at the current rate of unloading per ton. Merchantable hard wood is the standard; the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, within two days thereafter, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, to deliver the coal, and ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; payment for each delivery to be made in such funds as the Government may provide, upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered between the date of the signing of the contract and the 30th of September, 1864. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, if deemed advisable.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal" (or "Wood"), and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

R. C. MORGAN, Capt., and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Underpinning side walls and excavating and fitting up cellar of house of Hose Company number Twenty-eight.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Sixtieth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curb, gutter and flag First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-third-street, between Avenue B and East River.

For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For new steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Forty.

For fire alarm bell for the Thirty-third-street bell tower.

For building sheds and putting new roof on Country Market, and for other repairs to Jefferson Market.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, June 17, 1864.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 10th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

JEREMIAH WELCH,
JOHN HAYWARD,
GEORGE KINZER,
JESSE G. KEYES,
JOHN C. ACHESON, } Building Com. of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD-STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States with the following articles, deliverable at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, viz:

Vulcanized India Rubber, or Gutta Percha Waterproof Blankets, for shelter tents for footmen, army standard.

Vulcanized India Rubber, or Gutta Percha Waterproof Ponchos, for shelter tents for horsemen, army standard.

Brass Numbers, Nos. 3, army standard.

6-4 Scarlet Facing Cloth, army standard.

Manilla Packing Paper, 36x40, for baling purposes. Samples required.

Samples can be seen at this office. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures; the *quantity* bid for, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and each bid must be indorsed with the name of the particular article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowninshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Misroon, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

TO LET.

BASEMENTS NEAR BROADWAY,
ON CANAL-ST., OPPOSITE EARLE'S HOTEL,
WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
ALSO ONE ROOM WITH POWER,
EXCELLENTLY LIGHTED.
Inquire of P. J. INSLEY, Engineer's Office, 102 Walker

TO LET—IN YONKERS, A FURNISHED COTtage, ten minutes' walk from depot, for the months of July and August. Address, for information, Box No. 185 Yonkers Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Patients who have a large number of teeth to extract would save the necessity of waiting by calling and securing an appointment. We make the gas fresh every day, and have never had the first failure or accident with it. Office No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1885, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June [illegible], 1864.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

GOLD MINING CLAIMS FOR SALE.

The subscribers have for sale a few choice mining claims, located in 1860, on some of the richest lodes in Colorado Territory. To persons or associations wishing to engage in mining operations this is a rare opportunity to secure claims of unquestionable value.

KIRTLAND & CO, Bankers, No. 79 Wall-st.

COUNTY BONDS.

Tazewell County, Ill., 7 per cent.
Menard County, Ill., 10 per cent.
Fulton County, Ill., 8 per cent.
Jersey County, Ill., 6 per cent.
Schuyler County, Ill., 7 per cent. } for sale.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

Western Union,
United States,
American,
Independent, } For sale.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA AND INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD STOCKS wanted, ex-July Dividend. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

INSURANCE SCRIP, &c.—A GENTLEMAN OF business habits would like to connect himself with a firm in the scrip brokerage business, or would join an acceptable party in establishing a new office; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address S. J. T., Box No. 464 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship,
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. S. HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, first-class, $50.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—For LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. Judkins, commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M.

The ARABIA will sail on July 13.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAMBOATS.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WESTPOINT AND NEWBURGH.—On and after MONDAY, June 27, 1864, the new and fast steamboat THOMAS COLLYER, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3¼ o'clock, landing at 30th-st., New-York, at 4 o'clock, and Grassypoint, Cozzens, Westpoint, Cold Spring and New-Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburgh every morning for New-York, at 6½ o'clock; Cornwall, at 6:40; Cold Spring, at 6:53; Westpoint, at 7:05; Cozzens, at 7:10; Grassypoint, at 7:55; arriving at New-York at 10 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT Fort Hamilton.—The NAUSHON leaves
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

The splendid steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, CHARLES POST, commander, will leave pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) touching at 8th-st. each way, for Roslyn, L. I., on MONDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M., stopping at the following landings each way:

Whitestone. Sand's Point.
Baylis' Dock, (Glen Cove,) Mott's Dock, and
Great Neck, Glen Wood.

Returning, will leave Roslyn, at 3 P. M., and will leave New-York for Roslyn and intermediate landings at 5½ P. M.

Fare 40 cents for each landing, going and returning.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS AND PIC-NIC PARties, a large and commodious steamer, capable of carrying 1,500 persons. Also, a splendid grove, furnished with tables, swings, summer-houses, a platform and two good wells on the premises. Apply at the office of N. S. Staten Island Ferry, Pier No. 19 North River.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST—IN THE FOURTH AV. STAGE, FRIDAY morning, June 24, a POCKETBOOK, marked "L. P. Thatcher, Middleborough, Mass.," containing a sum of money. The person returning it at No. 47 East 28th-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON BROADWAY, ON 24TH INST., A BRACELET. Setting of blue enamel, figure of forget-me-not in pearls; space in the back for likeness. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at the International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., near 3d-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals, and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the First or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Kelly, No. 111 East 34th-st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 235 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 31st-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK.
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON, No. 489 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

MADAME PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING-SUPPORTER

is an invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the old method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effect of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limb entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place.

Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.

Wholesale and retail depot,
No. 627 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Mesdames A. COFFEE & CO.

CLOSING SALE OF DRESS GOODS
FOR THE SEASON.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN OUR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT WILL BE
OFFERED FOR THE BALANCE
OF THE SEASON.
POPLINS, MAZAMBIQUES, CHALLIES,
ALPACAS, VELOURS, BAREGES,
&c., &c.,
AT THE PRICES OF PRINTS, AND IN
SOME INSTANCES AT LOWER PRICES.
THIS IS A VERY FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY
FOR LADIES TO PURCHASE THEIR
DRESS-GOODS AT REMARKABLY
LOW PRICES.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 BOWERY.

COTTON GOODS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THIS WEEK.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary excitement and large advance in the prices of all kinds of COTTON FABRICS, we shall sell our present large stock (purchased months ago) at a fair profit of the cost of the goods then, without any reference to present extravagant prices.

Our prices, in many cases, will be found TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT. lower than the wholesale stores; however, we shall restrict our sales to bona fide customers to the entire exclusion of speculators.

We will also offer for the present our large stock of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres, at last Winter's prices, and housekeepers will do well to make their purchases in advance, as these goods are certain to be much higher in price in the Fall and Winter.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT,

NO. 254 WEST 54TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.,

54TH-STREET.—The valuable three-story and basement high stoop Brick House and Lot, No. 254 West 54th-st., south side, between Broadway and 8th-avenue. House is 25 feet 6 inches front and rear by 60 feet deep; has all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet 6 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE LOT OF LUMBER, &c., AT AUCTION,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on MONDAY, June 27, 1864, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of 11th-av. and 20th-st.

65,000 feet of timber.
500 joists.
208 dressed plank.
1,200 1¼ in. spruce plank.
50 6-inch rim locks.
50 batten doors.
100 window frames and sashes.
5,000 dressed boards.
9 roof trusses, 60 feet span.
10 roof trusses, 10 feet span.
20 casks nails.

Also, flag-poles, short lumber, firewood, enameled cloth, hardware, &c.

Terms cash.

Lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864. }

This Company will hold their seventeenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE OF 48 lots in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, on Brooklyn and Hudson avs., Dean and Bergen sts. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell, on MONDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the executors of George W. Folsom, deceased, under the direction of Messrs. Hagner & Smith, Attorneys:

BROOKLYN-AV.—10 lots, easterly side, the entire front between Dean and Bergen sts.

DEAN-ST.—14 lots, south side, between Brooklyn and Hudson avs.

BERGEN-ST.—14 lots, north side, between Brooklyn and Hudson avs.

HUDSON-AV.—10 lots, west side, the entire front between Dean and Bergen sts.

The above property is eligibly located in a first-class neighborhood, surrounded by fine improvements, convenient to three lines of city railroads, &c., &c. Terms liberal. For maps and full particulars apply to the attorneys, No. 9 Willoughby-st., or of the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STUPENDOUS ATTRACTIONS.
MISS MAJOR CUSHMAN.
MLLE. ERNESTINE.
MR. C. E. COLLINS.
THE TRUE-HEARTED AND PATRIOTIC
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
THE FAMOUS
UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
appears upon the stage
DAILY AT 11, 3 AND 7¾ O'CLOCK,
and gives an account of her STARTLING ADVENTURES while in the
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
AVOID THE CROWDS. AVOID THE CROWDS.
by attending the
MORNING APPEARANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,
when the LECTURE-ROOM will be opened WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING
MLLE. ERNESTINE,
IN NEW AND GRACEFUL DANCES.
FOUNTAIN OF PRISMATIC WATER.

RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK MORE,
AND POSITIVELY THE LAST,
MR. CHARLES E. COLLINS,
IN HIS
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL
"CURE,"
AND HIS GREAT JIG DANCE.

The charming Comedietta,
HUNTING A TURTLE,
and the laughable Farce,
'TWAS I.
Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.

To be seen at all hours,
THE GREAT GIANT GIRL,
from Nova Scotia, and the
COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT,
THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING,
THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations
BY PROF. LIVINGSTON,
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG,
MINIATURE SKATING-POND,
THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP,
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS,
HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THREE FOUR POUND BROOK TROUT,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL,
MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR FOURTH OF JULY.
TUESDAY, JUNE 28, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
the Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
WILLIAM..................Mr. E. T. STETSON
His first and only appearance here.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S!!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 BROADWAY, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON JULY 4,
AND REOPEN IN SEPTEMBER.
ROBERT HELLER'S
NEW PROGRAMME,
Finishing every night with the extraordinary phenomenon of
QUISBEE SPIRITUALISM,
being the production of a
LIVING, BREATHING GHOST,
performing inexplicable handiwork in a
CHARMED DAVENPORT CABINET.
The most illusory illustration of what others term Spiritualism, but which, in reality, is pure Hellerism.
Doors open every evening at 7½. Commence at 8.
Matinee next WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. Not on Saturday. TWO PERFORMANCES on JULY 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, to single or a party of gentlemen, who are desirous of finding first-class accommodations; breakfast given if required. Billiard table attached to the house; reference given and required; location one of the best in the City. Address M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERed for the accommodation of first-class gentlemen only, in the new house No. 28 West 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; the rooms are handsomely fitted up en suite; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEEKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant, cool rooms, with excellent board, for $5 to $7 per week; families accordingly. Also, at Clifford Hotel, opposite Keyport, N. J.; fine groves, splendid sea bathing, fishing, beautiful scenery, &c.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 181 Willow-st., near Pierrepont. References exchanged.

MORRISANIA HOTEL, MORRISANIA, N. Y.—A few good rooms vacated; 30 minutes from 26th-st., via New-York and Harlem Railroad; transient. $2 per diem. CHAS. STRINGER.

HAVING RECENTLY TAKEN THE HOUSE No. 73 7th-st., I would call the attention of gentlemen who are in quest of a quiet, neat and well kept home, with good board, convenient to cars and stages.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 36 East 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, wish to let a suite of rooms on the second floor, with private table.

A FURNISHED ROOM—TO LET, OPPOSITE Cooper Institute, a very pleasant room, with or without partial use of parlor adjoining. Apply at No. 15 3d-av., over bookstore.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND en suite, in the eligible house No. 1,127 Broadway, two doors below the St. James Hotel. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY—location to be between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 30th sts. Address G. M., Box No. 3,189 Post-office.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, &c.—BEDROOM UNfurnished to let with board, at No. 242 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated in a private boarding-house with airy rooms and good board at North Salem, Westchester County, near Croton Falls; house on high ground, overlooking a small lake, situation very healthy; also, pleasant drives and good fishing; carriage and stable room. Address T. C. VAIL, North Salem, New-York, or inquire of S. B. QUICK, at Collamore's, No. 479 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARDING-PLACE FOR A gentleman, lady, child two years of age, servant and infant; gentleman away part of the time; a farm-house or dwelling pleasantly situated on high land (mountain) preferred, not over 75 miles from the City. Address, giving terms and particulars, JOS. F. KNAPP, No. 449 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, THREE miles west of the landing; the location very retired and highly picturesque; rooms large and comfortable. WM. E. REID, Proprietor. Refers to Wm. E. Warren, Esq., President of International Insurance Company, No. 113 Broadway; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY CAN BE obtained for families, without servants, in the most salubrious part of the State, in a location with beautiful surroundings, and with every accommodation for comfort and pleasure. Address Mrs. M. READ, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD WHERE pure mountain air, delightful scenery, refined society and good fare offer unusual inducements; terms reasonable. For particulars address BOARD, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, infant and nurse, on a farm, near the water, and not over one hour's ride or sail from New-York. Address, stating terms and location, Box, No. 2,449 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HALL,
"SARATOGA SPRINGS."
The great Summer Hotel is now open for the season.
For apartments, apply in person or by letter,
W. W. LELAND & CO.,
or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¼ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—FOR sale, the fixtures, including boiler, engine, pumps, vats, &c., &c., of the brewery now occupied by Howard & Fuller, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn. There is an unexpired lease of the premises of five years from the 1st of May, 1864. The above articles will be sold very cheap, and cash required for the same when possession of the place is given, which will be on or before the 1st of November, 1864. The above is believed to be a rare chance for a brewer, or a person wishing to commence the business, as no delay will be experienced in starting. Everything will be left, if required, in complete working order. Inquire on the premises as above of HOWARD & FULLER.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION AT Craigville Depot, on the Newburgh Branch of the Erie Railway, consisting of store and dwelling, coalhouse, barn, sheds, &c., and a half acre of land; buildings new. Apply to or address J. E. HARING, Craigville, Orange Co., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, MONDAY.
Last night but three of the season,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
TUESDAY, AMERICANS IN PARIS
AND
RURAL FELICITY.
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, LONDON ASSURANCE.
Last night of the season,
(125th time)
ROSEDALE.
Doors open at 7¼. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
LATE WALLACK'S,
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
SIXTH WEEK OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in his great impersonation of
SALEM SCUDDER.
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the beautiful and talented artiste
MISS JENNIE PARKER,
who will appear as
ZOE, THE OCTOROON GIRL.
The piece will be produced with
NEW SCENERY AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Dion Boucicault's play, entitled
THE OCTOROON.
SALEM SCUDDER..................Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU
ZOE, (an Octoroon)..................Miss JENNIE PARKER

INSTRUCTION.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and are from the University of France; are widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS BOX, No. 134 *Times* Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC.—"FRIENDS OF THE UNION"—A rallying song, with chorus, sung with great applause at Union League meetings, by the Tremaine Brothers. May it be sung in all the Union Leagues from Maine to Texas.

Friends of the Union, we greet you to-night,
True to the land we love,
True to our country and liberty's right,
True to our flag above.
Chorus—March on Columbia, &c.

Price 30 cents; $3 per dozen. Mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 23, 1864. }

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, and of the amendments thereof, notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the lists, valuations and enumerations of the Assistant Assessors for the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, including Income Tax for 1863, will be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, and that for five days thereafter appeals will be received and determined by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, or property, or objects liable to duty or taxation. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., New-York City, this 9th day of June, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER, United States Assessor, Eighth District, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

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Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery.—Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under, five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First Page.

propriating this money for colonizing blacks in Western Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) said we needed the labor of negroes. He did not agree with the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked the Senator (JOHNSON) if, after a Southern State had returned to its allegiance, the blacks could remain in familiar intercourse with their former masters?

Mr. JOHNSON replied that those who were free in the past had not only been allowed to remain, but were protected.

Mr. HICKS, of Mo., (Union,) said he wished to raise the voice of warning to those on the other side of the chamber who were determined to ring in and wake up the negro on every occasion. Senators talked as though the rebellion was put down—or was it the feeling that the Democratic party was to gain the ascendency and restore the country to peace? He was an original Democrat, but that he should affiliate with the present Democratic party, God forbid. It was a question which would be a greater affliction, the success of the rebellion or the resurrection of the Democratic party. The Constitutional Convention of his State had just voted to abolish Slavery, an act at which no one was more gratified than himself, but he hoped Senators would hereafter talk of something besides the negro.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) offered an amendment, appropriating $3,704 to pay for the contributions to the Agricultural Report for 1861 remaining unpaid by the Commissioner of Patents.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment uniting New-Mexico with Arizona in one district, with one Surveyor-General, and Idaho and Nevada with the Colorado District, and Dacotah with Montana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill being reported from the Committee on the Whole, the amendments were considered in open Senate and agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER asked for a separate vote on the amendment repealing the provisions of the law regulating the importation of slaves into any part of the United States.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 23, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler Clark, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Hendricks, Hicks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—14.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 4 nays. Messrs. Carlile, Hendricks, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Conference Committee on the Tax Bill was agreed to.

The report having been sent to the House, and having been there concurred in, the motion was declared out of order under the rules.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) the bill relative to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts was taken up, when on motion of Mr. WILSON the Senate went into executive session at 3:20 P. M., and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House passed the bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad Act by a vote of 70 against 37.

It removes some of the restrictions in the original statute, with a view to facilitate the construction of the road.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the House bill further regulating and providing for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a substitute for the bill, which he explained dispensed with the commutation entirely, leaving the law in relation to substitutes as it now is.

It provides that the President, in his discretion, may order a draft for not more than three nor less than one year.

Any person volunteering or offering as a substitute for a drafted man, and mustered into the service for one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive a bounty of $100; and if for a term of two years, a bounty of $209; and if for a term of three years, a bounty of $300—one-half of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-fourth at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-fourth at the end of his term of service; and in case of his death when in the service, the residue of his bounty shall be paid to his legal representatives, and in case he is honorably discharged from wounds or sickness incurred in the service, he shall receive the whole bounty.

Among other provisions, it permits drafted men, substitutes or volunteers, to elect the companies or corps of their respective States into which they will go.

The Secretary of War is required to discharge any minor who enlists without the consent of his parents or guardians.

It also permits soldiers to be obtained from the States in rebellion, to be incorporated with the regiments of the loyal States procuring them.

Mr. SCHENCK, in conclusion, said that the rebellion must be put down—if not now, hereafter; if not in ten years, in twenty years—no matter how long the war will last. If peace should be made to-day on compromise, every sensible man must know it could not last sixty days. If we recognize this Southern Confederacy as a distinct nationality, we living on this side and they on the other, with a border from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, we may expect marauding guerrillas, war, murder, robbery, and everything else. Nothing but the putting down of the rebellion could assure peace. He had heretofore said, and now repeated, that although the war was not prosecuted for the destruction of Slavery, yet such would be the consequence. No peace could be made on any other terms than that this should be a Republican Government throughout all the States. There could be no peace but by submitting to the Constitution, and by putting an end to Slavery. He would no more think of procuring peace without this than he would of healing up the wounds in the body of one of our poor soldiers by leaving the ball in than he would by retaining Slavery to fester and irritate the body politic.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) was opposed to the repeal of the commutation clause. The people had received that provision with favor. In his own State many citizens had relieved themselves from three years' service by the payment each of $300, and they had certificates to that effect in their pockets. But by the substitute of the gentleman from Ohio (SCHENCK) other citizens are to be deprived of similar privilege. There should be no such discrimination. Congress should so legislate that the people may understand that we have a fixed principle and purpose. He was not one whit behind that gentleman in his anxiety to fill the army. His State was first in the war, and would be the last out of it. But there was a better way than that now proposed, and he believed that by volunteering and enlistments with the bounty, we can get all the men we want. It is deep in the hearts of the people that the Government in the prosecution of this war shall be sustained, and the Democratic party, to which he belonged, is not behind the other in accomplishing this desirable purpose. We are in for the war, whether the contest shall continue for long or short. New-York and the other northern States will sustain the Government in carrying on the war.

Mr. ENFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said if Congress should persist in retaining the commutation clause, our armies will not be adequately filled, and the rebellion could not be put down during the term of this Congress or under this Administration. He referred to the example of England in raising troops, and if this was not sufficient to stimulate ourselves, we should take a lesson from what our fathers did in the Revolutionary War. We have not done as much as they did to this end and in view of the relative circumstances of the country. We shall not rise to the height of the occasion till the representatives of the people rise and meet them in the way of manhood and victory. If we will not take example by England and our revolutionary sires, we should take example by our enemies. He was free to say they fought well and were Americans. Until we got into the war with the desperation and abandonment of our foes we shall not succeed. Fortune, life, everything, they have plucked up by the roots and flung into the contest. Volunteering and drafting were resorted to during the revolutionary war. We have a right to force men into the field. He appealed to the House to strike out the commutation clause, which was a stumbling block, and thus they would give us an army, victory and peace.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) repeated what he said on a former occasion, namely, that the policy of resorting to conscription instead of volunteering was the worst which the Government could adopt. In the Spring of 1862 volunteering was progressing so rapidly that the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs (WILSON) said it must stop, and it was stopped by the Government. At the commencement of the war it was conducted on the principle that if those engaged in rebellion would lay down their arms they should enjoy their constitutional rights intact. There was then no lack of volunteers who rallied to the defence of the flag. It was the factious meeting of the Governors at Altoona which operated upon the President and induced him to change the policy and substitute a new one, which has failed, and which fact the Republicans admit. He replied to Mr. GARFIELD, contending that the power to conscript was never exercised during the Revolutionary War, or the War of 1812. Men were not then forced to become soldiers in the army. It was reserved for this Congress to raise armies in this way, after volunteering, which progressed so rapidly, had been stopped. All know that the effort to procure men by drafting is a failure, and now it was proposed to put the iron hand of oppression on our own people, as we do on those of the South. The day of reckoning is approaching. If the people are not interfered with, they will hurl the present party from power, saying, "away, we never knew you," and they will place instead those who respect the rights of the people. He contended that the policy of enlisting negroes into the military service had caused a loss of ten white men for every negro that was recruited. He said that the attempt which had been made to make out the negro a better soldier than the white man, was founded upon lying dispatches, manufactured for the purpose, which the facts, upon investigation, did not sustain.

Mr. MALLORY read a letter from Gov. BRAMLETTE showing that the dispatch read some time ago in the House by Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, applauding the valor of the negro troops, was founded in error—that so far from showing any bravery the negroes fled in terror, and were confined to the rear.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) said the gentleman (MALLORY) would acquit him of having willfully endeavored to deceive the House. He had merely read the dispatch received here, and he would say he had been informed that the negro troops employed in Egypt were as good as white ones.

Mr. MALLORY said that those troops were not negroes, and he repeated that black troops never could be equal to white soldiers.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Internal Revenue Bill.

Mr. MORRILL explained that the tax remains a dollar a barrel on ale; on spirits, from and after the 1st of July to the 1st of February, one dollar and fifty cents, and after that, two dollars a gallon; on coal, three per centum instead of five; and on express companies receipts three instead of two and a half per centum. The income tax is so arranged that all incomes not above $5,000 per annum are to be taxed five per centum, and not exceeding $10,000, seven and a half per centum, and over $10,000, ten per centum. The bank tax is fixed at one per centum on circulation and one-half per centum on capital, and one-half per centum on deposits, and two per centum on all circulation above ninety per cent.

These were the principal points explained.

The House concurred in the report.

Mr. STEVENS, in reply to Mr. WASHBURNE, said that the Committee on Ways and Means had very little business before them.

Mr. WASHBURNE remarked that he was informed by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance that if we got through the amendments to the Tariff Bill to-day, Congress could adjourn on Thursday next.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL AGAIN.

Mr. SCHENCK asked that the vote on the bill the further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out the National forces, which had been under consideration to-day, be taken on Monday next.

Mr. COX moved that the bill and the pending amendments be laid on the table.

Motion disagreed to by 56 against 79.

The House then refused to order the main question, by a vote of 52 against 74.

The effect of this last vote was to resume the consideration of the subject.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) replied to the part of Mr. MALLORY's remarks referring to that State. Although Massachusetts had frequently been brought before the House, till the members were tired of it, the House would bear witness that her members had not brought this subject here. He wished to put Massachusetts right on the record.

Mr. MALLORY said that he had never slandered Massachusetts, but had spoken only of her Governor.

Mr. DAWES referred to official figures to show that Massachusetts has a surplus of 5,000 men. Thus it would be seen that Massachusetts is not, as had been charged, behind her quota. As long as there is a life left or a dollar to spend she will do all that duty required.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, asked what proportion of the troops from Massachusetts were colored men enlisted in Maryland, Ohio, Canada, and Washington?

Mr. DAWES replied that the estimates did not include colored men enlisted since the 1st of April.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would withhold his vote for the repeal of the commutation clause in deference to what he supposed to be the public sentiment. As to Massachusetts, she has met substantially every call of the President for troops. She does not desire by a rigid conscription to give offense to her citizens or to the country. So far as the war can be prosecuted vigorously and with reasonable hope of success, Massachusetts will aid in her power. He said he happened to know that the design to issue the Emancipation Proclamation was precedent to the meeting of the Governors at Altoona, and therefore these Governors had nothing to do with it.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked whether he understood the gentleman (BOUTWELL) to say that the proclamation was not dependent on the meeting of any set of men?

Mr. BOUTWELL remarked that when he took the floor he specifically stated that he would not be put on the witness stand. He had made the declaration, and he was willing to stand by it, that the decree of emancipation is eternal on the continent. Kentucky, of all the States, should have been for the Union, but, in the hour of trial, she bowed her knee to Slavery. She has rendered herself a subject of pity to the people of this continent and of the world. She had his sympathies.

Mr. MALLORY (interrupting) said that he met the remarks of the gentleman (BOUTWELL) with scorn—he denounced and despised them. [Loud cries of "Order."]

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had still hopes that Kentucky would redeem herself.

Mr. MALLORY again interrupted Mr. BOUTWELL, and was again loudly called to order.

Mr. MALLORY said he would defend his State even in Heaven itself.

Mr. BOUTWELL remarked that some of the sons of Kentucky were true to liberty, supported the Union and the Constitution, and were against the institution of Slavery.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) here obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. MALLORY.

Mr. MALLORY said it ill became the member from Massachusetts (BOUTWELL) to denounce the institution of Slavery, in the full blaze of the fact that as a Democrat he was the most violent pro-Slavery man to be found, and advocated the rendering up of fugitive slaves to those whom he now regarded as infamous scoundrels in the Slave States. [Laughter.] But the member (BOUTWELL) had sold himself to the enemies of Slavery, and he supposed for a price. Now, however, the member (BOUTWELL) got up and denounced Slavery as one of the direst crimes ever perpetrated, and those who own slaves as sinners and miscreants. He (MALLORY) had always heard that one renegade was worse than ten Turks, and this one renegade was worse than ten of the old Abolitionists.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, then rose to speak. He said that it amounted to very little what this House should do on the subject of conscription. The whole principle is anti-republican and anti-American, and when force is resorted to, the fundamental principle of Republican Government, viz., the assent of the people, is violated. The law which this bill proposes to amend is a failure. He repeated that until some government or administration shall adopt the policy of reconstruction and concession, and return to the principles on which the Government is founded, we will go on from one expedient to another in a down-hill course, to disruption, destruction and disintegration. Until the olive branch is extended we cannot have peace, and peace must be reached through the civil, and not the military department. He would lay down his life and all that he held dear, to restore the Union and the Constitution, and it was because he was in favor of the Union, that he was opposed to the war. War is disunion, annihilation and destruction. Already there has been expended more blood and treasure than could be accumulated together again for twenty-five years, and the fact that laws of this character are resorted to, show that the people are against the war. In his opinion all the States in thy Union can be once more gathered together without the firing of another gun or the shedding of another drop of blood. Mr. WOOD then proceeded to prove his assertion by referring to the unanimous address of the members of the Confederate Congress, in which they said they were willing for peace on terms consistent with the honor, integrity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of their domestic institutions. He also referred to other Southern authorities. In conclusion, Mr. WOOD said that no party could succeed in the Presidential election that does not meet this issue fairly, squarely and bravely. Had he the power, he would put two candidates in the field—one for war, and the other for negotiation and reconstructing the Union—and he would forfeit all his present and future prosperity and possessions if the peace candidate did not receive an overwhelming majority. And these he had expressed independent of all parties.

Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said they had better adjourn this circus, which was a disgrace.

The Speaker reminded the House of the duty to preserve order.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) in replying to Mr. WOOD, said: One of the misfortunes of all civil wars, calamities and disasters, was that extreme men seek to control events, giving to moderate and conservative men no share in public affairs. We have extreme men on one side and the other really controlling public events. It was not well that extreme men should have their way, because by following their course we shall go down to ruin. We have gentlemen who will stand up here like his colleague, (WOOD,) under the most trying circumstances surrounding us, and say that without another gun being fired, we can have peace and union. Oh! if his colleague could only show the least reasonable chance of restoring the Union and preserving the Government without further bloodshed, who did not know that every man would struggle to do what his colleague said could be accomplished? His colleague had spoken of obtaining peace without the firing of another gun, but to what line could you withdraw your armies? What would you do with Kentucky? Would you leave her to the tender mercies of secession leaders, as well as the other border States who stand by the old flag?

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD said that three several efforts have been made for the negotiation of an honorable peace, and rejected by this Administration.

Mr. KERNAN supposed that the first was before Fort Sumter was fired upon, and yet the gentleman (WOOD) when that was done was one of the strongest men for putting down the rebellion. This was when the cause was popular. He (WOOD) was one of those who raised the Mozart Regiment.

Mr. WOOD said that all he had sought to do with that regiment was to protect the capital, not to carry on a war to subjugate the Southern States, and his colleague (KERNAN) had heretofore heard him state this fact.

Mr. KERNAN replied that in the years 1861 and 1862, when the popular current ran in the direction of protecting the Constitution and the Union, his colleague did not raise his voice against it. He (KERNAN) was in the Democratic State Convention of 1861, and the politicians with whom his colleague acted were there, and the convention passed resolutions declaring against secession and in favor of putting down the rebellion, protesting at the time against the course of the Administration in putting in force martial law in loyal States. The gentleman (WOOD) and his friends denounced us for embarrassing the Administration, and they went for the Union ticket. [Laughter.] The Mozart Regiment was a three-years regiment, and his friend from New-York (ODELL) was authority for the statement.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD said that this was not so.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York—The statement is exactly so. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) raised the point of order that the Mozart Regiment had nothing to do with the question before the House.

The Speaker said the subject was pertinent.

Mr. ODELL—The regiment was raised by the Union Defence Committee, of which my colleague was a member, or acted as such.

Mr. WOOD—As Mayor of the City of New-York I was a member of that commitee. [Laughter.]

Mr. ODELL—When Tammany Hall proposed to raise a regiment of soldiers, Mozart Hall, under the patronage of my college (WOOD) would not be behind, and they asked permission to raise one. My colleague began the work, and said he raised the regiment at a private expenditure of $6,000. A better and a braver regiment never left New-York to defend the country. Its Major had been brought hither in a dying condition. I was sorry to hear my colleague say he raised the regiment merely to defend the Capital. It was not so. It enlisted for the war, and many of its members had fought with the soldiers from my own district. My colleague expected men to go by thousands. If I had power to send troops into the field, I would not, like my colleague, repudiate them. [Applause.]

Mr. WOOD—If it is true that I raised so many men for such deeds of blood, may Almighty God forgive me for the sin and crime. [Hisses from the Republican side.] I repeat that the regiment was raised to defend the Capital when it was menaced. As to the term of its service, I had no power whatever over it.

Mr. KERNAN resumed his remarks, speaking against the extremes of party, and repeating that we cannot have peace except by showing that we have the power to put down armed resistance. He expressed himself to be opposed to repealing the commutation clause, and was authorized by a number of fellow-Democrats to say that they will vote men and money to put down the war, but not in a vindictive spirit, nor with a view of exterminating those in arms against us.

No question was taken on the pending amendments to the bill, and the House, at a few minutes to six o'clock, adjourned.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 17.

The ship *Dunroth*, arrived here from China, brought four hundred Chinese passengers. One of them was found to have $280 worth of opium concealed on his person.

Unusual quietness prevails in trade circles. There is much anxiety to know the details of the new tariff law.

Some kinds of grain are in request.

American vessels are in less disfavor at Hong Kong, according to advices.

Sailed, ship *Along*, for Manilla, in ballast, with $50,000 in gold bars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 21.

The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Supervisors will memorialize the Governor, urging that the new monitor *Camanche* be constructed forthwith. All her parts have been saved, but the contractors refuse to do the work on account of the depreciation of greenbacks since their contract, made eighteen months ago.

Major ADDISON FARLAND, Commandant Marines at the Mare Island Navy-yard, is dead.

Sugars, both raw and refined, are dull; Crushed is selling at 16c.@16½c.; at auction, to-day, one refinery sold their entire production of Golden Syrup, 65,000 gallons, at a decline of 15c. ℔ gallon, on rates of long ruling. Boston Syrup, in 5 gallon kegs, sold at 35c.@38c. Two hundred cases of the best Virginia Tobacco sold at 25c. ℔ ℔.

The secret of these heavy sales at such declines is owing to a desire to take advantage of the high premium on gold.

The steamer *Golden Age* is three days overdue from Panama.

The receipts of Bullion for the last ten days amount to nearly $2,000,000. Currency Exchange 75c.@80c. premium. Corn bills 4c.@6½c. per centum. Telegrams, 6c.@6½c., and the demand small.

The British ship *Avon*, for Hong Kong, takes over $150,090 in specie.

The grain market is dull.

Arrived, Russian war-steamer *Bozatire*, Admiral POHAFF, from Victoria.

Sailed, ships *Rattler*, Manilia; *Golden Fleece*, Boston. The latter takes a cargo valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, including large quantities of wool and copper ore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 22.

The Supervisors held a meeting to-day to take action concerning the *Camanche* contractors. It is stated that they would put her together at the contract price, notwithstanding the depreciation in greenbacks, if the underwriters will pay them the damages sustained on the woodwork, furniture, sails, &c., amounting to $60,000 in gold.

The steamer *Golden Age* has not arrived.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* takes her place to-morrow.

Ratification Meeting.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, June 25.

A large meeting was held here last evening to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Speeches were made by Gov. BUCKINGHAM, S. C. SCRANTON, and others, and resolutions indorsing the Baltimore nominations, offered by Hon. J. F. BABCOCK, were enthusiastically adopted. Some six thousand people were present.

Arrival of the Steamship Melbourne.

HALIFAX, Saturday, June 25.

The steamship *Melbourne*, twenty days from Liverpool for New-York, with five hundred and sixty passengers, put in here last night for coal. She has experienced heavy weather, and sails for New-York this evening.

Fire at Rockaway.

JAMAICA, L. I., Saturday, June 25.

The Pavilion Hotel, at Rockaway, together with all the cottages and several other buildings, are entirely consumed. The fire broke out at about 2 o'clock in the Pavilion.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 25.

The day calendar for Monday, June 27, is as follows: Nos. 224, 121, 155, 147, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163.

Postponement of the Union Conservative National Convention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this organization, held in New-York, on the 24th, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it is of paramount importance for all conservative organizations to effect a concert of action in the effort to displace the present Administration, and elect a national President who will look to the constitution and the laws as his only guide for official action; and to that end it is hereby determined to postpone the Union Conservative National Convention, called to meet in Chicago, on the 2d of July, until the 27th of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, believing with a large majority of conservative men that such postponement will tend most to the accomplishment of that object.

R. F. STEVENS, New-York,
National Secretary.

GIFT TO YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—*The Codex Sinaiticus.* The library of Yale College has just received from the Emperor of Russia a gift of rare value and beauty. It is a fac-simile copy of the celebrated Greek manuscript of the Holy Bible, found in 1859 at the Convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, by Dr. TISCHENDORF, well known as one of the most learned students and critics of the sacred texts. At his request, the monks, in whose keeping this precious manuscript was found, agreed to present it to the Emperor ALEXANDER I. of Russia. This intelligent monarch at once appreciated the value of the Codex, and determined to have it elaborately reproduced (by means of fac-simile type especially cast for the purpose) so that copies might be presented to the chief public libraries of the world. So soon as the gift reached St. Petersburgh by the hands of Dr. TISCHENDORF, the text was transcribed, illustrated with a learned introduction and published in four quarto volumes. Three hundred copies were printed, two hundred of which the Emperor proposed to distribute to public institutions. A few were given to Dr. TISCHENDORF, through whom they were placed on sale, first at £25 and afterwards at £34 10s.

The value of this manuscript is well-known to Biblical scholars. Others may be interested in learning that Dr. TISCHENDORF believes that it was written in the fourth century. It is, therefore, among the oldest if not the oldest copy of the Bible in existence, ranking side by side with the Alexandrine MS. (A) of the British Museum, or the Vatican MS. (B) of Rome. Its importance in determining the true text of the sacred Scriptures can hardly be overestimated.

Unfortunately portions of this Codex are wanting; but, fortunately, on the other hand, the New Testament is complete. In the Old Testament we have (in the Septuagint version) Isaiah, the Psalms, Proverbs, Solomon's Songs, Ecclesiastes, Job, nine of the twelve minor prophets, part of the Apocrypha, and portions of other books.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Broome-street Barracks.

The Broome-street Barracks, at the corner of Broome and Elm streets, contains at present but thirty-two prisoners, twelve of whom are alleged deserters awaiting trial. The others are confined for various military offences, mostly of a light character. Judging from a recent inspection of the premises, the unfavorable reports in regard to the state of the barracks, and the treatment of prisoners confined there, which have been circulated by friends of some of the inmates, have no foundation in fact. The rooms and halls are kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated; the daily rations served to the prisoners are ample, and of a good quality, and no unnecessary severity appears to be exercised in preserving order and discipline. Occasionally a turbulent bounty jumper or deserter, who shows a disposition to create a disturbance, or to make his exit through the windows—a feat which several prisoners have successfully performed—is compelled to tug about a chain and ball for a few days, or until he makes up his mind to accommodate himself with proper resignation and patience to a position into which his own folly has placed him. One trial of this is generally sufficient to accomplish the object.

Since the 1st of last February, the officers in charge of the Broome-street Barracks have returned to their regiments more than seven hundred deserters and stragglers, the majority of whom were arrested by the police. A large number of these were innocent of any attempt to desert—men who had been left by accident, or who had been prevented by sickness from returning to the army immediately on the expiration of their furlough; but the great majority were professional bounty-jumpers, many of them well known to the police of this City. As to nationality, America and Europe are quite evenly represented among the deserters, and occasionally a sable son of Africa is found among them. The officers say that the latter class are generally very peaceable, but such adepts in prevarication that it requires the exercise of considerable ingenuity to corner them and discover their true location in the army. The necessity of ascertaining the precise regiment to which a deserter belongs furnishes a loop-hole through which many avowed bounty-jumpers contrive to make their escape.

The Hottest June Weather in Ten Years.

The weather during the week, which closed yesterday, was warmer than during any week in June for the last ten years. The following is the record of the thermometer at DELATOUR's:

	8 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P.M.
June 20	62	79	82	78
June 21	68	79	77	71
June 22	63	73	78	76
June 23	67	87	87½	85
June 24	69	82	84	82
June 25	75	91	92½	—

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the mercury stood at 95; at 2:30 o'clock, 94; at 3 o'clock, 93; at 5:30 o'clock, 92. On the 29th and 30th June, of last year, the mercury touched 80 degrees at 12 to 3 o'clock—the highest figure of that month. On the 28th June, 1862, the highest recorded figure is 86 degrees. On the 29th of June, 1859, the figures were 89 and 91. On the 27th June, 1858, the mercury rose to 92 degrees. On June 30, 1855, the mercury touched 93.

Obsequies of the late Col. Patrick Kelly, of the Irish Brigade.

The funeral of this truly gallant soldier will take place at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 171 East Twentieth-street, near Second-avenue. Col. KELLY fell, as we have before recorded, in the fierce struggle before Petersburgh, Va., while leading the Irish Brigade. This funeral will, no doubt, be a large and most respectable one—composed of the Sixty-ninth and Ninety-ninth Regiments New-York State National Guards, who will do escort duty, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens, who esteemed him in life, and now desire to honor the gallant dead.

The Case of Private Dusenbury.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 63 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

Major T. J. Leslie, Chief Paymaster of District:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit to you the following statement made June 20, 1864, by SYLVANUS DUSENBURY, private Second New-York Heavy Artillery:

"I was mustered into United States service at Schenectady, New-York, Feb. 18, 1864, and received on muster into service $325, town and county bounty, signed the United States Disbursing Officer's pay-roll for the $60 advance bounty and $13, one month's advance pay, but was ordered on detached service before receiving such bounty and pay, and have not since received it. I was on detached service in the western part of New-York State until May 14, ultimo, when I was ordered to Hart's Island, New-York. Have been there since then; was not at Albany on the day of muster for pay, consequently could not be mustered; have not been at Hart's Island long enough to be mustered; knew nothing of the article in the New-York TIMES, purporting to be a statement of my case, until told to me, some time after its publication, by an officer on Hart's Island. My wife did not apply to any person or persons for either a pass to this Island or for any pecuniary assistance, nor did she make such statement as contained in the said article in the New-York TIMES to any one. If such a statement was made, it was made by some woman falsely representing herself to be my wife, and for some ulterior purpose to benefit herself, without any direction or authority from me, and without my knowledge or that of my wife."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HERBERT,
Paymaster U. S. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.—This new and swift North River clipper passenger steamer made her first trip from New-York to Albany, on Saturday, the 18th. She unmoored from her berth, foot of Desbrosses-street, at 7 A. M., and reached the dock at Albany at 3:30, having made a passage of remarkable speed, considering the usual disadvantages of foaming boilers, heated journals, &c., attending new engines. Indeed, her time between Rhinebeck and Catskill, one hour and six minutes, was the fastest ever made on the river between these points. From New-York to Rhinebeck, 100 miles, she ran in four hours forty-two minutes, making four landings. Her lines are singularly fine, and she cuts the water forward and leaves it aft with almost no disturbance whatever. She made not more than twenty-five or twenty-five and a half revolutions a minute at most, upon her present trip; but experts on board say that without doubt she can make 25 miles an hour with 28 turns, after her machinery and boilers get into working order; and they anticipate that she will be the fastest boat on the river. The *Vibbard* is 285 feet long over all, 275 feet keel, 34 feet beam, 62 feet over the guards, 9 feet deep 860 tons burden, and draws 4 feet 7 inches of water. She was built for Messrs. VAN SANTVOORD & DAVIDSON, by LAWRENCE & FOULKS, North Fifth-street, Williamsburgh. Her engines are by FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO., and are of their usual style, having all the recent improvements. Her cylinder is of 55 inches diameter, 12 feet stroke; wheels 30 feet diameter. Her joiner work is by King & Eells, painting by Stephen Rogers, ornamental work by Barney & Styles, gilding, mirrors, &c., by J. B. Downing, and upholstery by A. T. Stewart & Co. Her frescoing and decorative finish are in cool and pleasant colors and graceful designs, showing uncommon good taste. Her appointments of every kind are very complete; they are in general of the usual character, one feature only requiring notice. This is her large extent of state-room accommodation secured by throwing into state-rooms the whole after-hold, commonly fitted with berths. The smoothness of the Hudson renders this practicable, permitting window ventilation under the guards. The *Vibbard's* officers are as follows: Captain, DAVID HITCHCOCK; Mate, Peter Bishop; Clerk, Alonzo W. Collyer; Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Gage; Second Engineer, Lewis Reiffenberg; Pilot, Guernsey Betts; Steward, C. Fairchild. Steward John H. Conover of the *Armenia* was also on board, and promoted efficiently the pleasure of the trip. Messrs. Van Santvoord, Foulks, and Fletcher, Supervisor Smith of this City, Capt. Peck of the *St. John*, and other steamboat men of renown, were present. The day was perfect, the guests well pleased, the boat very successful, the cooking and the table very good indeed, the officers attentive in that wisest of ways which enables the guest to feel himself welcome and at home. No journey could well be more complete in its kind.—*Tribune.*

THE BRIG VISION.—This little craft, in which Capt. JOHN C. DONOVAN is about to venture across the ocean, hauled out into the East River yesterday, from the foot of Grand-street, and, with a fair wind, sailed down to the Battery, off which she is now at anchor. During the day several hundred people assembled at Castle Garden, in anticipation of the departure of the "sail boat." One P. M. was the hour announced when the friends of Capt. DONOVAN were to bid him adieu and a safe voyage to Liverpool, but owing to the non-arrival of stores the sailing of the vessel was postponed. The Captain is not certain as to the time he may be able to depart, but he expects everything will be ready for his leave-taking to-day, or early to-morrow morning. The crew, consisting of Mr. WILLIAM SPENCER and the dog *Toby*, were on board yesterday at an early hour. The Captain and Mr. SPENCER are old sailors—both of them having been at sea for more than twenty years. *Toby* has also had some experience in navigation. He very recently returned from a voyage to Australia and has visited other parts of the world foreign to this country. *Toby* is not a dog "of low degree," but is a spaniel of medium size, of more than canine sagacity, and will be expected to stand his regular watch and do such other duties as may be required of him. The *Vision* was built at BLACKBURN's boatyard foot, of Grand-street, and was rigged by Capt. DONOVAN and Mr. SPENCER. The dimensions of the vessel are: Length of keel, 15 feet; breadth of beam, 4 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 2 ft. 6 inches. The following gentlemen have gratuitously furnished the outfit: Annin & Co., No. 99 Fulton-street; E. Corarth, of No. 605 Grand-street; Pettee, Wilson & Co., Nos. 228 and 229 South-street; John Merritt, New Sailors' Home, Cherry-street; James Davy, No. 39 Cherry-street. The provisions and stores for this venturous party will consist of fifty-five gallons of water, or an allowance of three pints per diem; one hundred pounds of bread, or three-fourths of a pound per day per man; a few pounds of coffee and a little sugar. The cooking apparatus will be a small lamp to make coffee once a day. A few currants and a few cans of preserved meats will make up the list of stores. The Captain expects to make the passage in six weeks, and upon his arrival in England will exhibit, and then sell his craft.

FISHERMEN'S CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Fishermen's Club, of this City, was held Wednesday evening, at the Franklin House, in Tarrytown, the President, Mr. JAMES T. DRUMGOLD, presiding. Several fine aquaria were exhibited, among the number one by Mr. E. R. WUNDER, containing a brook trout weighing five pounds.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of SARAH J. LOUNDRY, a child aged five years, who died from injuries received in consequence of being run over by a horse and wagon belonging to Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO. The testimony showed that the occurrence was accidental, and the jury so rendered their verdict.

A CASE OF SUN STROKE.—The Twentieth Precinct Police reported yesterday that they found an aged man, whose name is not known, lying on the pavement in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue, in a state of insensibility, caused by the heat. He was conveyed to the Jew's Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—THOMAS ROGERS, a laborer, aged 45 years, while in a state of intoxication, fell into the area at No. 148 Leonard-street, and was so much injured that he died soon after.

PERSONAL.—Capt. CHARLES WHITE, of Auburn, formerly of the Third New-York Artillery, arrived in this City yesterday en route for Washington.

THE MURDER OF J. PRES. SPARKS, ESQ.—As there are many conflicting reports as to the manner of the killing of J. PRES. SPARKS, Esq., the late representative of Henry County, we give the following facts, from one who attended his funeral: "On the day before Mr. SPARKS was murdered, a band of robbers, under the lead of 'black' DAVE MARTIN, of Shelby County, had robbed Mr. SPARKS of $500 in money, about the same time that they burned the cars. On the next day, a similar band, under the leadership of BART JENKINS, of Henry County, was passing through Pleasureville, where Mr. SPARKS lived. Mr. SPARKS was lying asleep on a counter, in a store in Pleasureville, at the time the band was coming into town. Some friends of Mr. SPARKS waked him up, and told him to flee, that the rebels were coming. Mr. SPARKS started to run through a vacant lot to his house, which was only a short distance away. As JENKINS was coming into town he was heard to say: 'G—d d—n PRES. SPARKS; he has represented Henry County long enough.' As Mr. SPARKS was running across the vacant lot, to get away from the gang, and before Mr. SPARKS had shot at any of them, BART. JENKINS drew his pistol and shot SPARKS, the ball entering the side of SPARKS, producing his death in about 25 or 30 minutes. During the few minutes that he lived, Mr. GRIFFIN KELLY wrote his will at his request, dividing all his property between his sister and his daughter, who lived with him. It is certain that SPARKS had not fired at any of the gang, for SPARKS so said on his death-bed; and the fact that all the loads were still in his pistol when he died, puts this statement beyond further controversy. So foul a murder has rarely ever been perpetrated in Kentucky. We understand that JENKINS had a personal grudge against SPARKS, and this was doubtless the cause of his murder."—*Frankfort Commonwealth, June 17.*

THE NEW LIGHT-DRAFT MONITORS.—We understand that since the removal of Mr. STIMERS from the position of Chief Engineer of the new monitors, Mr. ERICSSON has taken charge of them, and will make radical changes on them, to make them, if possible, serviceable to the Government. It has been decided to fit up three or four of them to remove torpedoes. The turrets will be taken off, the extra piping in the water compartments taken out, and outriggers put on the bows, with appliances to remove torpedoes and other obstructions.

The new light-draft monitors, it thus appears, *are* failures. The account of the successful trial trip of the *Chimo* was given on the authority of Mr. STIMERS, indorsed by the Captain of the vessel and by another gentleman who was on board, all of whom stated in the strongest terms their confidence in the vessel and their readiness to go to sea in her at once. It seems that after this "successful" trial trip a temporary deck which had been placed on the Chimo, at great expense, to bring her higher out of the water, was ripped off, and the lumber, worth some $400 or $500, was *thown overboard*. One man picked up a hundred dollars worth of this lumber. Who is responsible for this waste of property we are not informed.—*Boston Journal, June 23.*

A FINE FERRY-BOAT.—The new ferry-boat *Central*, which attracts attention as she now lies in our river, opposite the foot of Market-street, is intended to run between Communipaw, near Jersey City, and New-York, in connection with the New-Jersey Central Railroad, as soon as their terminus in the former city is completed and their ferry established—their dock on the New-York side being at the foot of Liberty-street. This beautiful boat is said to be the largest of the kind ever built, being 225 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 13 feet 3 inches deep. It has an upper deck 14 feet high, 178 feet long, and 63 feet wide, under which are cabins on each side to accommodate 270 persons, besides spacious carriage-ways on each side of the engine. The cabins are furnished with mahogany doors, the floors are laid with alternate strips of white ash and walnut, oiled, and the ceiling is covered with enameled cloth, in red, white and blue square and diamond forms. They are lighted by stained glass skylights by day, and five chandeliers each at night. They are also warmed by steam. The engine is very powerful, (50 inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke,) and cost $75,000. It is altogether the richest specimen of ferry-boat architecture we have ever seen.—*Newark Advertiser.*

AN ARTICLE NEEDED BY WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—There is one article very much needed for the comfort of soldiers with amputated limbs, which neither the Sanitary nor the State agencies were able to supply in Fredericksburgh to any considerable extent, and that was the small cushions filled with sawdust or straw, to be put under the stump of a leg or arm. Where a stump lies flat upon the ground there are three evils attending it, viz.: the increased danger of vermin, the pain of the hard bed, and, more dangerous, perhaps, than either, the difficulty of discharging the pus, the reabsorption of which into the system is usually fatal. Many of the sheets sent to Fredericksburgh were torn into pieces, and the cushions hastily basted up and filled with straw, to supply the emergency.

A LEAP FOR HOME.—A letter from Kanawha River, West Virginia, says: "On the passage up, a few days ago, of a party of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, a man named HUMPHREYS leaped overboard and swam ashore. Passing by his home, he had asked for permission to stop a few minutes, and was refused, when he rushed suddenly to the hurricane deck and made a leap for the river. Rising to the surface, he struck out bravely for the shore amid a volley of cheers, and reached it safely. The boat passed on. After having kissed his wife he mounted a horse, and in fifteen minutes passed the boat, shouting lustily to be taken on. At the next station it was done.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

500	Erie Railway...s3	115¾	100	Ill. Cen. R......s3	131¾
200	do...............	115⅜	100	do...........b5	132
400	do...............	115⅞	100	do...........b5	132¼
500	do............b3	116	300	Chi. & R. I. R....	115¾
400	do...............	116	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b5	99
100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	141¾	10,000	Ohio & M. C....	54
300	do...............	142	100	Cum. Coal Co.....	72⅝
100	Reading R.........	141¾	100	Mar. Min. Co......	54¼
100	M. S. & N. I.....b3	98½	200	do..........b3	54⅜
400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	114½			

[Advertisement.]

VENTRILOQUISM.—Is it a gift or an art? Fortune-Telling—how it is done. Popular Superstitions—effects on character, complexion, and temper, of being born in certain months, from January to December. Large, Dark, Voluptuous Eyes. Has he been Struck? Is it You? An Aristocratic Cook. MONEY—Curiosities of Currency. How Coins are made. The Mint. In JULY *Illustrated Phrenological Journal.* Double number. 20 cents, by first post, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 25—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—C. Smith, E. Allian, Henri Allian, George and Pedre Allian, J. Hagert, Mrs. H. Harrison, Mrs. White, Mme. P. Lobit and Lobit, Havana; Miss Goselin, Oscar Bercier, lady, 2 children and servant, Mme. Voisin, Mme. Levy and Miss Levy, Miss Mary Tardivel, Mr. Elliott and lady, Henry Moore and lady, Capt. Lockwood, Alex. Anderson, W. Elving, Paul Favery and lady, H. Salome, Frank Metryger, R. Vogel, Chas. Mullencax, E. J. Heraty, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Bishop McIlvaine, Chas. McIlvaine, A. Cessac, lady and 3 children, Mme. Mulling, J. W. Colville, C. Johnson, Donald McNab, A. Salord, Manuel Garcia, Mrs. Catherine Hoening, John Hogg, Daniel Mucfie, Frank R. Cooke, Manuel Riestra, Sr. D. Santiago Cortina, Edward Jaineon, wife and child, Mme. Lobets, 2 children and servant, Mme. Maignan and daughter, D. Phillips, Alvin Rochereau, Mrs. McArthur and 2 children, Mrs. Carl Olsen, Mrs. Durocher, Mr. Giguel, E. H. Chase, Mrs. Ellen Lewis and daughter, Mme. Dantilton, Adolph Meyer, Napoleon Bouriand, Victor Vatier, S. C. Whitmore, Chas. Whitmore, James and John C. Milliken, Mrs. Henderon, P. Olwill, P. Janyaghe, T. Ramanodovich, Mrs. Shanks, N. Parelli, Mrs. C. A. Taft, Miss Ives, Miss Phillips, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—G. San Miguel, Mrs. Phillips, Jancien, T. O. Cole, Forv, Rev. P. Shields, W. P. Converse, Jr., Wm. Hastings, Dr. J. Perkins, C. L. Chase, H. C. New-Orleans *Times*; Paymaster Cook, U. S. A. A. A. Atocha, E. A. Moore, Wm. H. Shock, D. S. Mrs. Thomas Ritter, G. S. Mandeville, W. Huss Edward W. Thompson, Miss Ritter, A. M. Hol New-Orleans *Picayune*; Miss H. Slauson, J. James Moran, Mme. Emile Montaine, Miss Hawkins, Owen Conner, Edmund B. Riverne, Costorica, Mme. B. Farwell, Mrs. Frank W. Gre David S. Whiting, G. B. Montennie, Mme. Le Gr Mrs. B. R. Alvedo, H. O. Thomas, George C. Klapp, C. D. Spaids, Eugene Durand, J. T. V. Fetherst George Granger, Mrs. R. C. Duyrea, Samuel R. Da port, Miss Mary Neilde, M. Berwin, Dr. George A. Bl J. V. Durand, L. C. Brace, F. Girod, Alexander Mo Mme. Doned.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Locust Point, from New-Orleans— Wallace and child, Mrs. Wilcoxson, G. D. Coleman, and child, Mrs. Lichtenfield, Mrs. E. Dupre, J. Vat Capt. R. Kirby, A. D. Marion and lady, R. M. McMa G. D. Colburn, J. M. Webster, Dr. E. Powell, Dr. Pherson, Garner, A. Greenleaf.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises..
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 56 | Gov. Island.. 1 45 | Hell Gate...

MARINE INTELLIGENC

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Li pool, John G. Dale; Mellville, Wallington, Cow Whitney & Hathaway; Illinois, Morton, Aspinwal O. Roberts; Evening Star, Winepenny, New-Orle J. A. Raynor; Chesapeake, Willet, Portland, H. Cromwell & Co.; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Ja Hand.

Steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore; Pe Davis, Beaufort, D. C. Murray.

Ship Australia, ——, Liverpool, Williams & Guio

Barks Elizabeth, (Swed.,) Tryselius, London, Fu Meincke & Wendt; August, (Russ.,) Buckman, Quee town, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ariel, Jackson, V Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Philena, Davis, Boston, Mille Houghton.

Brigs Agnes, (Pruss.,) Mentz, Cork, Funch, Mein & Wendt; Alessandro, (Ital.,) Bartolomeo, Cadiz, Gager; Carmelita, (Dan.,) Hansen, Baltimore, Pen gast Bros. & Co.; Lauro, (Ital.,) Pollie, Cork, Hol & Balchen; Idella, (Br.,) Irwin, Havana, W. W. Ru Bros. & Co.; Undine, (Br.,) Wilson, Jacmel, Brett & Co.

Schooners Crusader, Wixen, Providence, V. B. N erson; Arabella, Frisbee, Portsmouth, N. H., G Hatch; Delphia, Smith, Gloucester, V. B. Nickers Chief, Ryder, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Liverpool, (Albury, Eleuthera, master; Z. A. Paine, Jones, E port, J. Boynton's Son & Co.; Ella Cannon, Ross, C coteague, A. C. Havens; Union, Post, Bangor, J. Haviland; Surprise, Bearse, Boston, Dayton & Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Emp (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville, P. I. Nevius & Son; A Mussenden, Mussenden, St. Eustatia, Jones & Lough

Sloop H. Stannard, Wright, New-Haven, H. S. Rac & Son.

Arrived.

Hospital steamer George Leary, Deming, Hamp Roads 21 hours, with 375 sick and wounded soldier the Medical Directors. They are in charge of Surg W. A. Smith, of the 47th New-York Vols., and Assist Surgeons W. E. McKinn and Fry.

U. S. steam transport Montauk, Greenman, Fort Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quar master.

U. S. steam transport Western Metropolis, Hilton, B muda Hundred 36 hours, with 690 sick and woun soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport New Jersey, Hoxie, City Po 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Locust Point, Hoffman, New-Orleans 7 with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, w mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with md to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer George H. Stout, Nichols, Washington, James Hand.

Steamer E. M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, w mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. James Hand.

Bark Heversham, (of Newcastle,) Pearce, Shangh Feb. 28, with teas and silks to W. H. Fogg & Co. Pas Angier March 16, Cape of Good Hope April 26, and Helena May 13.

Bark Amy, (of Bristol,) Tavenor, Bristol 49 ds., railroad iron to Geo. F. Bulley. 5th inst., on the Gr Bank, spoke fishing schr. Raritan, of Provincetown, w reported taking 4,000 fish in 3 days.

Bark J. & R. Young, (Br. of Yarmouth, N. S. Richan, Antwerp May 19, with mdse. and 215 passeng to Boyd & Hincken. Has had westerly winds m the passage. May 22, lat. 48 22, lon. 16 27, spoke Br. b Savanna, from Crab Island, with a cargo of sugar, bou to London, and supplied her with bread; was 38 ds. o on the western edge of the Banks saw several iceberg

Bark Rongeornen, (Norw.,) Hielm, Bordeaux 36 d with mdse. to order. June 1, lat. 44 18, lon. 41 63, sa Br. bark, from Matanzas for Falmouth, showing N 7,084, 2d distg. Pendant, 14th, lat. 42 25, lon. 56 13, sa Br. ship, bound E., showing Nos. 3,896, 3d distg. penda

Bark Kate Stamler, Crawford, New-Orleans 28 d with cotton and sugar to master.

Brig Isabella, (of Poole,) McCarthy, Green Pond, F., 20 ds., in ballast to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig Sibe, (Br.,) Hulse, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., wi plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Diadem, Rawlings, Prince Edward Island 12 d with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Autumn, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Cow Bay, C. B., ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Nelly Hewett, ——, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, Bar coa 12 ds., with fruit to H. T. Pearsall.

Schr. Puritano, (Braz.,) Rogers, Para 20 ds., with ru ber, hides, etc., to H. P. Alves.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Beveredge, Baltimore 3 d with grain, bound to New-Bedford.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Watts, Machias 8 ds., with lumb to Hoyoke & Murray.

Schr. Carrie Bell, (of Lancashire,) Taylor, Newpo Eng. 38 ds., with railroad iron to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Delaware, Means, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumb to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Fleetwood, Gardner, Georgetown, D. C., 6 d with coal.

Schr. Jessie Jones, (Br.,) Harvey, Arroyo, P. R., ds., with sugar, etc., to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Constitution, Trout, Cherryfield 7 ds., with lu ber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Delaware, Means, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumbe to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. Belle of the Bay, Crocker, George's Banks.
Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Davis, Georgetown, for New-Haven.
Schr. Cornelia, Reynolds, Fall River.
Schr. Charles Hulse, Mahan, Providence.
Schr. S. W. Thorne, Dean, Providence.
Schr. Brandywine, Barber, Fall River.
Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Lady Lake, Hillotts, Providence.
Schr. Flying Scud, Brooks, Providence.
Schr. M. B. Carlisle, Sheldon, Newport.
Schr. Red Jacket, Hall, Willet's Point.
Schr. Ocean Belle, Wass, Machias 8 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Martin, Baltimore 6 ds., coal.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

June 24—Steamers Gen. McClellan and Cumbria. Ships Roswell Sprague, Marnix. Barks Maria, Volunteer, Thomas, Bounce, Louis Alabama, Atalanta, Wm. Fathbone. Brigs Eastern Star, James Abbot. Schooners Alice, G. W. Maitland, J. T. Hobart, Mar Helen, F. Merwin, Allen Davis, John T. Way, Asa El dridge, Elvira A. Conant.

25th—Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg; Illinois, Evening Star.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25—Arr. barks Judah, Cappe, St. Thomas, via Vieques; Ocean Steed, Trinidad; Lad Franklin, Cienfuegos; ship Lisbon, from New-Orleans. Below—Bark Vivid, from Segua.

Spoken, &c.

American Union—ship, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, June 12, lat. 49 43, lon. 13 28.

George Eneas—schr., for Harbor Island, June 15, lat. 28 15, lon. 73 50.

Sarah Pyson—Br. ship, bound E., June 13, lat. 49 42, lon. 18 28.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, June 2, Br. brig Startled Fawn, Shaw, for New-York; Fr. brig Souvenir, for Marseilles; Br. schr. Jos. Pickering, Legg, for Falmouth, Eng.; Condor, Bennier, for do.

At Baracoa, June 13, schr. Gen. Burnside, for New-York, to sail 20th.

At St. John, P. R., June 9, schr. Francis Jane, Martin, from Baltimore.

Arr. at St. Johns, N. B., June 23, ships Lizzie Moses, Delano, and Emily Augusta, New-York.

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GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.
FREMONT AND COCHRANE,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.